"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Sunday fair, warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,693. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

EMMA GOLDMAN AND A. BERKMAN BEHIND THE BARS

Anarchist Headquarters Raided and Leaders Held for Anti-Draft Conspiracy.

MANY DOCUMENTS SEIZED

Card Index of Reds in the United States Simplifies Secret Service Men's Work.

RIOTERS MENACE SOLDIERS

Some 200 Without Registration Cards Detained at Anti-Conscription Gatherings in This City.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the two most notorious anarchists in the United States, who for weeks have been conducting a campaign against all the aspirations and activities of this Government, particularly against our part in the war and army conscription, in the course of which they have at times almost preached sedition, were arrested by Federal agents yesterday afternoon in the anarchist headquarters at 20 East 125th Street.

For several weeks Secret Service agents have kept close watch on Emma Goldman and Berkman, and it has been known for some days that their arrest would be made immediately the Government obtained evidence of an overt act on their part to interfere with the nation's war program. Yesterday that evidence was forthcoming when the Government came into possession of copies of the anarchist publications known as Mother Earth, which is owned by Emma Goldman, and The Blast, the editor and proprietor of which is Berkman.

Important as are the prisoners to the Government, they are perhaps not nearly so important as is the mass documents and other written matter which has come into the possession of the Department of Justice. A wagon load of anarchist records and propaganda material was seized, and included in the lot is what is believed to be a complete registry of anarchy's friends in the United States. A splendidly kept card index was found, which the Federal agents believe will greatly simplify their task of identifying persons mentioned in the various record books and papers. The subscription lists of Mother Earth and the Blast, which contain 10,000 names, were also seized.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy was instructed to arrest Berkman and Miss Goldman. The complaint was signed by Lieutenant George D. Barnitz of the New York Police Department. It charged that since May 1 last, and until yesterday, the two anarchists had been conspiring "to aid, counsel, and induce" various men of conscript age not to comply with the provisions of the selective draft law. The complaint further alleges that Berkman and Miss Goldman, in the June issues of the Blast and Mother Earth, published signed articles meant to effect the conspiracy into which they had entered.

Slacker Arrested Also.

The raiding party which left the Federal Building at 4:10 P. M. under command of Marshal McCarthy included Assistant United States District Attorney E. M. Stanton, Lieutenant Barnitz, Deputy Marshals Doran, Hearne, and Meade, and Detectives Murphy and Kiely of the Police Department. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the Government automobiles arrived at 20 East 125th Street. In the publication office of the anarchist papers Marshal McCarthy and his aids found Miss Goldman, a Miss Fitzgerald, Walker Merchant, Carl Nawlander, and a young man named Bales, who was subsequently arrested when it was discovered that although of draft age he had failed to register on June 5.

"I have a warrant for your arrest," Marshal McCarthy said to Emma Goldman.

"I am not surprised, yet I would like to know what the warrant is based on," the woman said.

Marshal McCarthy answered by producing a copy of Mother Earth containing an article on the so-called No-Conscription League signed "Emma Goldman."

"Did you write that?" asked the Marshal.

Miss Goldman replied that she had written the article, and in answer to another question said she stood for everything in Mother Earth, because, she added, she was the sole owner of the publication.

Lieutenant Barnitz asked her if she knew where Berkman was, and she told him that Berkman was upstairs in another room. A few minutes later the man who in 1892 tried to murder H. C. Frick and subsequently served fourteen years in the penitentiary for his crime, appeared. He was taken completely by surprise and did not appear nearly so brave or defiant as his woman companion.

The young man, Bales, was busy in a corner of the room wrapping copies of the Blast and Mother Earth and addressing them when the officers entered. Mr. Stanton walked over and touched him on the shoulder. Bales looked up.

"How old are you?" Mr. Stanton demanded.

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you."

"I don't care to make any statement at this time," young Bales answered.

"Where is your registration card?"

"I have no registration card."

A moment later Bales was under arrest and in the custody of a detective. Miss Fitzgerald, who gave her ad-

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Grave Revolt in Spain Rumored in London; No Direct News Received Since Tuesday

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16.—The Daily Chronicle says there has been no direct news of events in Spain of a later date than Tuesday, and, in view of the uncertain political situation, vague rumors have gained currency as to the spread of the revolutionary movement in the country.

British business firms with interests in Spain regard the situation as grave. The censorship is of the strictest character, and all business and trade communications are held up.

Demands for reforms by military committees led to much trouble and directly produced the Cabinet crisis which apparently ended Monday last, when Senator Dato took office as Premier. The issue is one between the army and civil administration of the country, and the signs of late have been that the effective power was slipping from the hands of the latter.

LONDON, June 16.—Rumors of something abnormal in the Spanish situation have been given prominence in the last two or three days in a small section of the press, and today several papers print articles declaring that something important is happening. One suggestion is that a movement to bring Spain into the war is materializing.

One of two solitary Madrid telegrams which have reached here in the last four days carries a denial by Premier Dato of a report of insubordination on the part of the Bilbao garrison. This is the only direct confirmation of newspaper statements that a grave military crisis exists in Spain.

According to The Express the army has obtained complete dominance, military "Committees of Defense" have been established and have tabulated a list of the reforms demanded by the army. The action of the committees, says The Express, is a more or less vivid reflection of what happened in Petrograd. Premier Dato is powerless, as was his predecessor, Count Romanones, to obtain a modification of the soldiers' claims. The Express asserts that Constitutional Government is for the moment at an end and that the army is the ultimate arbiter of the crisis.

In all the reports there are allusions to German influences working for their own ends.

Kaiser Promises "Mailed Fist" Will Restore Constantine

BERNE, June 15, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—A telegram from Berlin says Emperor William has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to former King Constantine:

"I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty God, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you. The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from your

"WILLIAM."

AMERICAN TANKER SUNK IN BATTLE

Standard Oil Steamer Moreni Fires 150 Shots at U-Boat Before She Goes Down.

FOUR OF HER CREW LOST

Naval Gunners Abandoned Ship Only After She Took Fire—Bravery Amazes Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The most thrilling fight between a German submarine and an American armed merchantman yet reported to Washington was described in a cablegram received today by Secretary Lansing from a point in Europe. The message briefly described a two-hour battle between the American tanker Moreni and the U-boat, and told how the submarine had to fire some 200 shots before it was able to force the crew and naval gunners on the American tanker to abandon their vessel.

So splendid was the fight that those on board the Moreni put up against the submarine that the German Captain congratulated the American Captain. Four of those on board the American vessel were lost in the battle, but 43 of the crew and the armed guard were saved. Six of them were wounded and are now in a European hospital. The Moreni was not abandoned until after it was ablaze and the sea was on fire with ignited oil, when the crew put out in their lifeboats. They were rescued by a passing steamer.

The action of the submarine commander in treating the Americans with such unexpected courtesy was the subject of much comment here. Germany has proclaimed her intention to treat British armed merchant crews as pirates. In this case even the naval bluejackets and their officer, properly a prisoner of war, were set free along with the merchant crew.

Secretary Lansing tonight authorized this statement regarding the information received by the department regarding the Moreni fight:

"The Department of State is informed of the sinking of the American tank steamer Moreni about six o'clock on the morning of June 12, after a two-hour running fight with a German submarine.

"The vessel was first fired upon from an estimated distance of 8,000 yards at four o'clock. The steamer, which was armed and carried a gun crew, returned the shots and attempted to escape. There was a light breeze and smooth sea. The submarine was heavily visible.

"After 150 shots, in reply to some 200 shots fired by the submarine, the crew abandoned the vessel, which was all ablaze, taking to the lifeboats in a fiery sea. An oiler, Edward Cunningham of Brooklyn, was drowned while escaping to a boat. Wireless Operator G. Curran, Jr., of New York, died of heart failure in the lifeboat, and one seaman, E. Moustner, was injured by gunfire and died in the lifeboat. Fireman A. Geelsen also died of wounds. These last two were treated by the surgeon of the submarine.

"The German submarine Captain congratulated the American Captain upon the splendid fight he had made.

"Half an hour after the vessel was sunk the crew was picked up by a passing steamer. Forty-three of the original crew of forty-seven were landed. Six of these were slightly hurt and placed in a hospital. All the gunners were saved."

The Moreni, a tank steamship of 4,045 tons, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New York, sailed from here on May 1 for Baton Rouge, La., which port she left on May 12 for Leghorn, Italy. She was last reported passing Gibraltar on June 12, the day she was sunk. The Moreni was commanded by Captain Thomas Thompson.

The vessel was built in Bremerhaven, Germany, in 1913, and was 354 feet long with a beam of 49 feet.

Vacation places and vacation reading are completely charted for you in tonight's New York Evening Post. Eight pages of news from the resorts, and book recommendations. Also the Sunday Evening Post entire, including The Evening Post critic's list of the 100 best new books.—Advt.

SEIZURE TO HURRY NEW STEEL SHIPS

Government Decides to Commandeer All Under Construction in Private Yards.

BRITISH ASSENT TO ACTION

Wooden Vessels to be Taken Later as Requirements of Program Are Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson is preparing to issue a proclamation within the next few days taking over all steel merchant shipping under construction or contract in American yards. He will act under the authority of the War Budget bill, signed today, which gives him the power to commandeer, and will designate either the Federal Shipping Board or its Emergency Fleet Corporation as the agency to carry out the provisions of the act.

The course to be followed was announced at a large gathering of shipbuilders, who conferred today with the Shipping Board. At the conclusion of the meeting, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Fleet Corporation, issued this statement:

"The object of the meeting was to confer regarding a program for clearing the ways by expediting the work on ships now building. There were shipbuilding men here from Bath, Me., to San Francisco. The builders will make a careful survey of what can be done in the way of expediting existing contracts, and as to the ability to take on other contracts, and report at an early moment. We also want figures on costs of labor and material.

"The shipbuilders will be facilitated in every way possible from this end of the line, and any difficulties they have in obtaining material will be removed so far as it is within our power to do so.

"The program contemplates the taking over of all ships now under construction, so that the building can proceed and be handled most efficiently and the work expedited. That contemplates the taking over of everything now on the ways and under contract of a cargo-carrying nature."

According to figures of the Secretary of Commerce, compiled in response to an inquiry from the Senate, there were on May 1 approximately 2,000,000 tons of steel shipping under construction and contract in yards in the United States.

Only by taking over contracts for itself can the Government speed construction, since Congress failed to give it power to rush building for private owners. Contracts calling for future construction, and on which actual work has not been started, probably will be abrogated, unless the Fleet Corporation decides the ships are specially fitted for the Government's needs.

Major Gen. Goethals told the shipbuilders today that they were expected to turn out within the next eighteen months fully 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping, and perhaps more. Steel companies, he said, had agreed to furnish enough steel to build 800,000 tons a month. The only question was the capacity of the yards, working at topmost speed.

About one million tons of the shipping under construction in American yards or contracted for is for British account. This the British Government has agreed to turn over to the United States voluntarily. The vessels, as fast as built, will be chartered by the Shipping Board to private operators and, perhaps in some instances, to the allied Governments.

No statement was made concerning wooden ship yards, but it is understood the intention is to commandeer such wooden vessels building as the Government needs. General Goethals plans to

Continued on Page 3.

SOCIALISTS GIVE THEIR BASIS FOR A GERMAN PEACE

Oppose Reparation for Invaded Districts and Must Have Colonies Back

FAVOR BELGIUM'S FREEDOM

But Serbia's Fate Rests with Austria—Ireland, India, and Egypt to be Liberated.

TO KEEP ALSACE-LORRAINE

Say It Rightly Belongs to Germany and Its Parliament Leans to Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, June 14.—The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee publishes the following communiqué from conferences with the German majority Socialists:

"The German social democracy seeks peace by understanding. Just as it demands guarantees for the free political, the economical, and cultural development of its own people, so it condemns the violation of the life interests of other people. Only such a peace will include a guarantee to be lasting. Only this makes it possible for peoples to get out of the atmosphere of hostile tension and place all their power in serving social development and furthering the highest national and human kultur.

"From this general aim we have agreed to the scheme of the Council of Workers at Petrograd about peace without annexations and indemnities and based on the national right of self-determination. Thence, we have taken a standpoint on different proposals as follows:

"1. We oppose the violent seizure of territories. In the case of the alteration of boundaries by understand, the population concerned must, if it still wishes, belong to the old state confederation and be secured the judicial and economical possibility to move by reclaiming all annexations. The restoration of snatched colonies is claimed as a matter of course.

"2. The extortion of some indemnities must be rejected. It also would mean the destroying of one or both belligerent parties, but the economical enslavement of one people through another should also make lasting peace impossible.

"3. If the question of restoration means political restoration, the re-establishment of national independence, we answer the question by yes, but we must decline the intention of partial duty to restore districts devastated during the war. Such damage is done at all fronts by friend and foe, and it is immensely difficult afterward to fix the origin. One-sided liability to pay damages would be nothing else but masked indemnity.

"4. By national self-determination, we understand the right of peoples to maintain or restore their political independence. As the first group, here is to be regarded the States which have lost their independence during this war. We wish to restore independent Belgium. Belgium may not be a feudatory State, either to Germany, England, or France. Regarding Serbia and the other Balkan States, we agree to the declaration of our Austrian comrades.

"The second group of States which lost their old independence but find themselves liberated by the events of this war are Poland and Finland. Acknowledgment of their self-determination cannot be refused. Other territories inhabited by aliens ought, if State independence cannot be regarded, should at least be secured freedom to develop their own national life.

"The third group is made up of old independent peoples, which earlier became victims of imperialistic oppression, as Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Thibet, and Korea. The German social democracy pronounces the greatest sympathy with the efforts of all these peoples to re-establish their national

Continued on Page 2.

Britain to Free All Irish Rebels; Seeks Harmony and Reconciliation

LONDON, June 15.—All the prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Monday, 1916, will be released without reservation. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, who said that the Government felt that by so doing it would aid in the success of the approaching Irish convention, which the Government hoped would effect a reconciliation among Irish political parties. In making the announcement, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The Government have given long and anxious consideration to the position of Irish political prisoners and have arrived at the decision it is now my duty to announce.

"The Government have felt, after giving careful consideration to the approaching session of the convention in which Irishmen themselves will meet to settle the difficult problem of the future administration of their country, that this great experiment will mark a new era in the relations between Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Empire. It is, therefore, desirable beyond measure that the convention should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and good will in which all parties can unreservedly join. Nothing could be more regrettable than that the work of the convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations which might even hinder the settlement to which all look forward with hope.

"In these circumstances the Government have decided they cannot give better earnest of the spirit in which they approach the convention than by removing one of the main causes of the serious misunderstanding of this subject with which it is in their power to deal. They have decided, therefore, upon the release without reservation of all prisoners now in confinement in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland.

"They have not, however, arrived at this decision without careful consideration of two aspects of the case which it is impossible to ignore. They have satisfied themselves, first, that public security would not be endangered by such an act of grace, and, second, that in none of the cases concerned was participation in the rebellion accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible.

"In recommending to the King grants of general amnesty to the persons in question the Government have been inspired by the sanguine hope that their action will be welcomed in a spirit of magnanimity, and that the convention will enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances that will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and the British Empire."

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement was received with general cheers.

DUBLIN, June 15.—News of the Government's decision to release the Irish prisoners without distinction, which was published here before the official announcement was made in London, created the greatest enthusiasm. Newspapers which published the announcement, with the pictures of many of the more prominent prisoners, were quickly bought up.

The news was better than was expected, as it was believed that the Government, while releasing most of the prisoners, would make some exceptions.

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NATION'S LOAN BID, $2,800,000,000; FLOOD OF LATE OFFERS UNCOUNTED; NEW YORK REACHES $1,030,000,000

MILLION SUBSCRIBERS HERE

City Gives $430,000,000 More Than Treasury's Allotment.

THOUSANDS APPLY TOO LATE

Last-Hour Rush Overwhelms Force of 250 Expert Clerks at the Reserve Offices.

LIST OF BANK APPLICATIONS

Twenty-one Take More Than $10,000,000 Each — First National, $110,000,000.

Just an hour before noon yesterday, an hour before the official time for closing the subscription books for the Liberty Loan, the Federal Reserve Bank in New York announced that applications in hand that had been tabulated amounted to slightly more than $1,000,000,000, the amount set by New York bankers for the New York District to contribute to the nation's first $2,000,000,000 war loan. The last-minute subscriptions came in so rapidly that the staff of 250 experienced clerks in the Liberty Loan Department of the Reserve Bank could not keep up with the work, and it was nearly midnight when the actual total was announced. It showed that $1,030,000,000 had been subscribed by this district, which includes all of the Empire State, twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield County, Conn. This sum is exclusive of subscriptions which were received after noon yesterday, which will be tabulated on a supplementary list, under instructions received from the Treasury Department in Washington, but it includes applications regarding which the Reserve Bank had been notified by telegraph or telephone up to noon.

It was estimated last night that 1,000,000 persons had subscribed to the bonds in the New York Federal reserve district. The number for the country at large was placed at about 3,000,000, including the individuals whose subscriptions were grouped in purchases by corporations and other agencies.

Figures showing the total for New York City were not available last night, but it was said that for the five boroughs the subscriptions were considerably in excess of $717,000,000, the allotment made by the bankers, and that the rest of the district had not quite come up to its allotment of $283,000,000. The New York district's subscription of $1,030,000,000 is not only more than half of the $2,000,000,000 offering, but it is $430,000,000 in excess of the $600,000,000 allotment made by the Treasury Department.

Thousands Apply Too Late.

It was said that thousands of subscriptions had come in after 12 o'clock, and it is believed that thousands more will come in in the mails this morning, practically all of which must be placed on the supplementary list. All the banks had to avail themselves of every facility at their command yesterday to take care of the last-minute subscribers. It was difficult to get a bank by telephone, even an institution which has many trunk lines; and banks all over the city were crowded with men and women anxious to subscribe. The savings banks especially served long lines of depositors who had come to buy bonds of small denominations. The large Wall Street institutions with extensive out-of-town connections were flooded with telegrams from correspondents seeking to file subscriptions. In a statement issued by the Liberty Loan Committee last night it

Estimates of Reserve District Subscriptions To the Liberty Loan as Thus Far Figured

Following are the estimates of the total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan by Reserve Districts, so far as available at an early hour this morning. Of these only the figures of the Atlanta district are official and complete. It seems likely that the total in the Boston district will be largely increased by the final tabulations. The estimates are:

District—	Minimum Allotment.	Estimated Subscription.
New York	$600,000,000	$1,030,000,000
Philadelphia	140,000,000	*215,000,000
Boston	240,000,000	†263,000,000
Richmond	80,000,000	100,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000	52,593,800
Chicago	260,000,000	330,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000	284,000,000
St. Louis	80,000,000	90,000,000
Minneapolis	80,000,000	65,000,000
Kansas City	100,000,000	90,000,000
Dallas	40,000,000	48,000,000
San Francisco	140,000,000	180,000,000
Total	$2,000,000,000	$2,747,593,800

*Total subscriptions tabulated at 11 P. M. yesterday.
†Official total so far as counted at 5 P. M. yesterday.

TEAM WORK HERE RAISED A BILLION

Great Financiers and Bond Salesmen's Army Knew No Fatigue in the Campaign.

COST TO NATION SMALL

A Million in Advertising Alone Contributed While Bankers Gave Invaluable Time Freely.

Not till the chimes in Trinity Church rang out at noon yesterday and vessels in the harbor raised their shrill chorus of jubilation did the workers primarily responsible for the subscription of more than half of the great Liberty Loan in the second Federal Reserve district relax their efforts. At exactly 12 o'clock the executives, clerks, and stenographers who had been working in the cramped quarters taken over for the loan activities of the Reserve Bank, and the other workers who had occupied the old Mechanics and Metals National Bank Building at 50 Wall Street, rose to stretch just as they do in the seventh inning at the Polo Grounds. The great loan, after a discouraging start, had been "put over," mainly because of the unselfish efforts of thousands of volunteer workers throughout the United States.

There followed a season of handshaking and congratulations, during which some one who still had money or credit left sent in huge bouquets of roses and carnations to the women workers, and cigars to the men. After that there were many absentees, who simply had to get out of doors to draw a real breath of relief. A few of the more venturesome slipped out of the city to enjoy the first week-end permitted by their consciences since the middle of May.

When the Secretary of the Treasury was discussing the conditions incident to the initial war loan many bankers told him that the first offering should not exceed $1,000,000,000, if it was desired to have an early oversubscription. When Mr. McAdoo doubled that amount they told him that they had changed their minds, and that the country was going to oversubscribe $2,000,000,000. They did not underestimate the task that lay ahead of them, building a country-wide organization from the ground up which should educate a new army of investors into buying their first security of any kind. Because they did not underestimate it a number of bankers whose time is figured at so much a minute closed their desks to give all of their attention to the financing of war. Every other function of Wall Street has been subordinated to the loan activities since that time.

Loan Work Highly Organized.

The Central Committee responsible for the sale of $1,000,000,000 of bonds in this district consisted of Benjamin Strong, Chairman; James S. Alexander, George F. Baker, whose bank had the honor of turning in the greatest total of subscriptions, $110,000,000; Allen B. Forbes, Gates W. McGarrah, J. P. Morgan, Seward Prosser, Charles H. Sabin, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, Albert H. Wiggin, and William Woods was on. Like as many alternates was made up of men nearly as prominent in the life of the financial district. Then there were committees on distribution, on publicity, on bond issue, on Eastern New York, Western New York, Central New York, on Fairfield County, Conn., an odd corner of the Reserve district; on Northern New Jersey, on national banks in New York City, on State banks in New York City, on trust companies, savings banks, railroads, industrials, public utilities, engineers, dentists, doctors, architects, and so on until it seemed that every banker in downtown New York had enlisted on at least one committee, and that no investor would be small enough to slip through the net prepared. The organization grew by the minute, attaching to itself every man who promised to be of use in spreading the gospel of "If you can't enlist, invest."

Some of these men have worked literally night and day for the last three weeks, all without financial compensation. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, elected himself to a difficult task when he volunteered to head the Committee on Publicity; Arthur M. Anderson, the bondman of J. P. Morgan & Co., has hardly seen the inside of his office since he agreed to act as executive manager for the Central Committee. Men like W. S. Kies, Vice President of the American International Corporation, and Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, said good-bye to their immediate relatives three weeks ago, and since then had been travelling over the Reserve district to tell moving picture audiences, women's clubs, Boards of Trade and every other kind of gath-

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JUGGLE THE BONDS, PROFIT IN STOCKS

Decline in Stocks, with Large Gains for Shorts, Produced at Cost of $47.

CHICAGO DID THE SELLING

And the Theory Is Advanced There That It Was Promoted by Pro-German Interests.

At exactly noon yesterday the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds were admitted to initial trading on the Stock Exchange, and shortly thereafter James B. Mabon, a former President of the board, sold $10,000 of the bonds to Leonard Schafer, a member of the firm of L. & E. Schaefer at 100.02. More than a hundred brokers were crowded around the bond platform at the eastern side of the Exchange, when the transaction took place, and for the next five minutes it was difficult for anybody to put through any business in that part of the room. Cheers rang through the windows in a volume sufficient to halt passersby as far down as Exchange Place. The tinkle of small Liberty bells lent music to the uproar as the brokers celebrated the successful termination of the great campaign.

The second transaction involved $250,000 of the bonds at par, and three more sales of substantial totals brought a rise to 100.10. This was the highest point reached in the total turnover of approximately $823,000 in bonds sold, and shortly an offering of $25,000 at 99.98 was made and accepted. This carried the price under par and, while par was reached again in later dealings, the final sale comprised $35,000 at 99.96, the lowest quotation of the day.

The quick fall of the new issue below par aroused a great deal of adverse criticism in the Street. Bankers and bond men who had toiled with might and main for weeks to insure the success of the loan were outspoken in their comment. The statement was made in many quarters of the financial district that it was hardly short of an unpatriotic act to offer the bonds at a discount, however slight, immediately after the citizens of the country had gone on record as valuing the bonds at par.

In many a brokerage office slighting references were made in respect to the patriotism of subscribers to the loan who insisted on the sale of their contracts with full knowledge that they would not receive their money until the bonds were issued. The trading was done on a "when issued" basis, which obligates seller and buyer to settle when deliveries of the actual securities may be made.

Details of the Sales.

Here are the detailed transactions in the bonds yesterday on the Stock Exchange:

Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.
$10,000	100.02	3,000	100
250,000	100	10,000	99.98
2,000	100.02	80,000	99.96
205,000	100	500	100
10,000	100.10	51,000	99.98
1,000	100.02	35,000	99.96
141,000	100		
25,000	99.98	$823,000	
500	100		

While a large part of the Street was disposed to look upon the sale of Liberty bonds below par as unimportant, inasmuch as the discount was infinitesimal, there were some persons in the financial district who were outspoken in denunciation of any one who would sell the nation's war bonds below their face value on the very day of the closing of the subscriptions and before any of the bonds had been allotted. No one has yet placed money in the bonds aside from the 2 per cent. initial payment required on subscriptions, and no one, therefore, could have been in need of selling to obtain money invested in them.

In all, $166,000 of the bonds sold at 99.98 and $35,000 at 99.96, a total of $201,000 sold under par. The loss in selling these bonds at these discounts amounted to only $47.20 or less than a half point on a single hundred shares of stock. There was opportunity yesterday to make good this loss a thousandfold.

The news that the Liberty Loan bonds were selling at a discount resulted in a break in stocks, which made it possible for any one who had sold short in advance of the selling of Liberty bonds below par to take stock back at a profit varying from 1 to 3 points in a number of the active stocks.

There was a subsequent rally such as often occurs when shorts buy back their stocks, but despite this upturn many stocks ended the day with net losses.

After the sales of Liberty bonds at less than par many thousand shares of some of the active stocks sold under the prices which had prevailed up to about 2 o'clock when the first sales at less than par were made.

The fact that the Liberty Loan was

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be sure at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

PROBABLY 3,060,000 SHARE

Great Rush of Small Investors Makes Loan a Wonderful Success.

ONE DISTRICT COMPLETE

Boston, Philadelphia, and Other Banks Still Counting the Belated Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON IS GRATEFUL

McAdoo Thanks Bankers and People for This "Triumph of Democracy."

Five Reserve Districts Alone Oversubscribed the Loan

Five of the twelve reserve districts subscribed more than the $2,000,000,000 loan called for, as shown by these figures:

New York	$1,030,000,000
Philadelphia	215,000,000
Boston	263,000,000
Chicago	330,000,000
Cleveland	284,000,000
Total	$2,122,000,000

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Liberty Loan of $2,000,000,000, intended to raise money wherewith to furnish means to halt the Prussian autocracy's ambition to rule the world, has been a sweeping success. It has been oversubscribed by hundreds of millions of dollars. Exact figures are not available, but unofficial reports tonight gave a total estimated subscription of $2,747,000,000. Some of the district figures are admittedly below the actual subscriptions, and while officials are conservative and will not admit that they are positive that the oversubscription will go beyond half a billion, some believe that the subscription will amount to the enormous sum of $2,800,000,000.

The people have responded to the Government's call in such fashion that officials are buried beneath a landslide of untabulated returns. In the country's ringing answer to the call, the dominant note was the voice of the small investor. His money talked this last day of the campaign in eloquent terms. The hope of a widespread response of the average man with the average income was more than realized in the multitudes that flocked to the banks today. It appeared tonight that all previous estimates had gone by the boards, and that probably three million men and women and perhaps more had bought their bonds.

Great Host of Individual Investors.

Many banks and other concerns made large subscriptions to dispose of the bonds to their customers and employes on easy terms, but the records of the Government make it appear that each of these is only one subscription, whereas the bonds so obtained will be distributed among many persons. The New York Times Company, for instance, subscribed for the loan, but this apparent one subscription really represents many subscribers, for up to last night no less than 479 employes of THE TIMES had bought Liberty Loan bonds through the New York Times Company.

There were 51,000 known subscribers in the City of Washington alone. The population of the District of Columbia, which includes the Federal City, is about 365,000, of which about 125,000 is colored. The District of Columbia was allotted $8,500,000, but the subscription has reached the total of $18,034,000.

The assurance of the complete success of the loan was based on telegrams from all the Federal Reserve banks early in the day, giving tentative estimates of the result. Secretary McAdoo early in the afternoon issued this statement declaring that the loan had been taken:

"The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed. It is impossible to state the amount of oversubscription at the moment, but the exact figures will be given out as rapidly as the returns are received at the Treasury Department.

"The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the re-establishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion.

"I am deeply grateful to the bankers, the business men, the women of America, the patriotic organizations, and the people generally, without whose cordial co-operation and enthusiastic support success could not have been won. It has been an inspiring campaign and it has had a glorious finish."

Cleveland Reports Early.

The immense amount of work in all the districts to classify subscriptions and reach a grand total caused a delay that was expected here. The Treasury Department gave out no figures or estimates. Up to a late hour the only final statement received was that of the

Cleveland district, a total of $284,000,000. This was $104,000,000 above the allotment made by Secretary McAdoo based on banking resources as of June 30, 1916, and $111,000,000 over and above the amount of actual subscriptions reported at the beginning of the week, when Secretary McAdoo made his announcement in New Orleans that at that time only $1,300,000,000 of the first issue of $2,000,000,000 had been subscribed. With this return from Cleveland as a basis, it was regarded as likely that the loan had been very heavily oversubscribed.

Advices received that the New York Reserve District had exceeded its allotment and subscribed $1,080,000,000 gave great satisfaction at the Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo tonight sent the following message to the Federal Reserve Banks congratulating the Liberty Loan Committees and the banks on the result, and urging the retention of the organization in each district for the further task of placing the next issue of the loan in the Fall:

"I desire to express my deep appreciation of the efficient and patriotic service you have rendered in connection with the Liberty Loan, the success of which has been so striking and pleasing to the country. Will you not convey to the Liberty Loan Committees of your district, to the banks, and to all other organizations which have co-operated with you in this great Liberty Loan enterprise, the assurances of my warm appreciation as well as my cordial thanks?

"Will you not also urge these committees to preserve their organizations in order that they may be prepared to render signal services of like character to their Government when it is called upon again to seek an additional credit? It is of the utmost importance that the splendid machinery now perfected shall be available when needed."

This machinery, Mr. McAdoo indicated, would be utilized this Fall in floating the second loan contemplated under the $5,000,000,000 war finance law. Mr. McAdoo said he did not think there would be another offering before Fall. The next loan hardly would be closed, it is thought, prior to Sept. 30, as installments on the present loan would continue till Aug. 30, and at least thirty days probably would be devoted to the second campaign.

How Allotments Were Made.

According to the allotment, the New York district was to raise 30 per cent. of the entire loan. It has, in fact, raised more than 50 per cent. of the original amount. The 30 per cent. allotment was based on banking resources, as in the case of all the other districts. The apportionment in percentages and total resources of the Reserve districts were as follows:

District.	P. C. of Total.	Total Resources.
Boston	12	$3,426,000,000
New York	30	9,686,000,000
Philadelphia	7	2,350,000,000
Cleveland	9	2,887,000,000
Richmond	4	1,405,000,000
Atlanta	3	1,025,000,000
Chicago	13	4,242,000,000
St. Louis	4	1,344,000,000
Minneapolis	4	1,421,000,000
Kansas City	5	1,584,000,000
Dallas	2	582,000,000
San Francisco	7	2,149,000,000
Totals	100	$32,511,000,000

On the basis of these figures the amounts suggested to be raised by the various reserve districts were as follows:

District.	Suggested Amounts.
Boston	$240,000,000 to $300,000,000
New York	600,000,000 to 750,000,000
Philadelphia	140,000,000 to 175,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000 to 225,000,000
Richmond	80,000,000 to 100,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000 to 75,000,000
Chicago	260,000,000 to 325,000,000
St. Louis	80,000,000 to 100,000,000
Minneapolis	80,000,000 to 100,000,000
Kansas City	100,000,000 to 125,000,000
Dallas	40,000,000 to 50,000,000
San Francisco	140,000,000 to 175,000,000
Totals	$2,600,000,000 $2,500,000,000

Rush of Subscriptions Late.

Thousands of subscriptions came too late to the Federal Reserve banks. These, by Secretary McAdoo's instructions, will be tabulated separately and the total forwarded to Washington. Just what disposition will be made of them has yet to be determined. It is possible that where it can be shown that their failure to reach the Reserve Bank in time was due to no fault of the subscriber or the forwarding bank some of them may be accepted.

Whether the subscriptions are allowed or not, it is felt that they manifest the willingness of the subscribers to answer to eht Government's call and should be shown in the total of what the American people offered to take.

The wide discrepancy between the amount of subscriptions received by Federal Reserve banks up to Wednesday night and the final is explained by the declaration that thousands of banks held back their subscriptions until the last moment, and that hundreds of thousands of small investors did not go to the banks with subscriptions until the last day. In this respect the City of Washington, it is thought, is typical.

Washington's outpouring of funds totaled $18,300,000 late today, with returns nearly complete, approximately two and one-quarter times the amount of its allotment. Last night officials thought that the city would show 30,000 individual subscriptions. The count today carried the total beyond 51,000, (about one person in seven, by population,) or more than 21,000 above what the officials hoped for and an increase of 70 per cent. in the total number of subscribers in the last twenty-four hours.

Problems in Oversubscription.

It was stated at the Treasury Department late tonight that, from all advices thus far received, it would appear that every reserve district, with the possible exception of Dallas and Minneapolis, had oversubscribed its allotment. Owing to the complicated state of the subscriptions, it is regarded as not unlikely that complete reports would not be had until tomorrow.

The fact that there is a heavy oversubscription of the loan has put up a perplexing question to the Treasury Department. In the original announcement on May 10 of the first issue of the loan it was stated that there would be a positive limit at $2,000,000,000. Later Secretary McAdoo announced that all individual subscribers might be sure that their subscriptions would stand and that they would receive their bonds, even if there is an oversubscription of the loan. This plan contemplated scaling down the large subscriptions by individuals and banks to bring the subscriptions down to the limit of the loan.

In view of the large amount of bonds taken by the banks and the expense of placing the loan before the country there is a disposition to advance a proposition to exempt the oversubscription apply on the second issue of the loan. This, it is believed, would meet with the approval of the banks that have subscribed so heavily and would meet every convenience of the Government.

Another proposition that is being given some consideration is to accept oversubscriptions as applications for the purchase of Treasury certificates, which later may be converted into bonds. Secretary McAdoo today declined to discuss the matter in any phase. The law leaves to his discretion the arrangement of the plan of scaling down the oversubscriptions, and he is expected to announce a plan for that purpose within a few days.

Loan Success Called Marvelous.

The rapidity with which the American people have taken up this large loan is regarded by old financiers as one of the marvels of all financial history. Nothing like it has ever been accomplished. In thirty days the country has oversubscribed the largest loan the Government has ever made. It is two-thirds of the entire debt of the United States at the end of the civil war, and is only two-fifths of the whole loan which Congress has authorized the Government to make. Of the $2,000,000,000 thus raised, practically half has been received by the Government in the sale of Treasury certificates, which are convertable into bonds. There is outstanding now on this account $918,000,000, of which all but $50,000,000 has been raised for war purposes. The $25,000,000 used to buy the Danish West Indies and certain credits to the general fund of the Treasury have absorbed the $50,000,000. The balance has been empoyed in credits to the various allies.

Treasury officials estimate that there are 2,200,000 individual subscribers. The Cleveland Reserve Bank officials estimate that $284,000,000 subscribed there was taken by 200,000 individuals, and the proportion will run about the same in nearly all the districts. In New York it is regarded as not unlikely that there may be a disparity between the volume of the subscriptions and the number of subscribers, as there were many very large subscriptions there in comparison with the other reserve centres.

Host of Agencies Helped.

Every agency working for the loan brought in a host of subscribers. The great employers of labor reported subscriptions by the tens of thousands from the names on the payrolls. The Boy Scouts enlisted nearly 100,000 persons with a total aggregating $9,736,800. The Woman's Committee brought tens of thousands to the banks.

All branches of the Government responded. The Treasury Department, with subscriptions totaling not far from $500,000, led the list, it is thought, in the civil departments. What the army took was not tabulated tonight, but the total is estimated to be higher than expectations, with many thousands of subscribers.

A partial listing of the subscriptions turned in by the Navy Department and the naval establishment showed 12,000 subscribers, with a total subscription of nearly $2,000,000. The Norfolk Navy Yard, on the face of incomplete returns, led the list with 1,570 subscribers, although the clerks and other employes of the department, 1,331 in number, topped the Norfolk total of $152,000 by about $97,000.

The jackies on the dreadnoughts also did their bit financially. The dreadnoughts sent $10,000 to $35,000 each, representing from 125 to 350 subscriptions from each. The men of the destroyer and submarine flotillas and other small craft sent their subscriptions in, too. The lowest was from ten of the crew of the Fish Hawk.

Compared With Foreign Loans.

The way the loan was taken up in this country gives special interest to the experience of other countries in the world war. Germany made her first loan in September, 1914, a few weeks after she had started her legions toward Belgium and Paris and when victory was certain in the heart of every German. Months after the call the loan was made. 4,460,000,000 marks, or $1,061,490,000, was subscribed. Every dollar was subscribed through banks, corporations, and insurance companies controlled absolutely by the strong hand of the Kaiser in Berlin. It was stated at Berlin at the time the subscription books were closed that 1,177,235 individuals had subscribed to this loan.

Great Britain floated her first loan in March, 1915, and was made for £458,147,702, or $2,229,575,792. This whole loan was taken by only 100,000 subscribers. In the main this loan was taken by the wealthy classes of Great Britain.

In March, 1915, Germany was forced to call for her second loan. This time the Kaiser asked for 9,060,000,000 marks, or $2,158,290,000. Germans to the number of 2,691,000 subscribed to this loan.

Great Britain launched another loan, her second, in March, 1916. This time the people of the British Empire were asked to subscribe to bonds to the amount of £1,030,037,045, or $5,015,067,-000. It was stated that 1,100,000 British subjects subscribed to this loan.

In September, 1915, Germany again was forced to borrow money. This time the Kaiser asked for 12,101,000,000 marks, or $2,880,038,000. This amount was taken by 3,966,418 German subjects.

March, 1916, saw the German war lords going to the people for more money. This time the amount needed was 10,712,000,000 marks, or $2,550,456,-000. There were 5,279,845 subscribers to this loan. Germany made her last and fifth loan in October, 1916, for 10,647,-000,000 marks, or $2,583,986,000, and there were 3,809,976 subscribers.

Great Britain made her third loan in April, 1916. This time the Empire called for £1,052,000,000, or $5,119,558,000, from her subjects. By this time British subjects were aroused, and when the subscription books closed it was found that 8,000,000 Britishers had purchased a bond of some denomination.

Viewed from any standpoint, the returns of the campaign in behalf of the Liberty Loan show conclusively that the money with which Uncle Sam's needs conduct his part in the great war comes from the people direct and voluntarily. There was no conscription about the flotation of the loan. The difference in the value of the mark and of the pound in the different loans is due to the fluctuation in their value on the exchanges.

CHICAGO BOOSTS ITS TOTAL.

Exceeds Allotment by Possibly $70,000,000 Amid Stirring Scenes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Federal Reserve district of which Chicago is the centre not only took the $260,000,000 minimum allotment of Liberty Loan bonds, but possibly $70,000,000 additional.

At a late hour tonight a total of $322,000,000 of subscriptions had been tabulated and the counters faced several hours of work. At the average rate of tabulation it was figured that the final total would be $310,000,000. Some persons thought that early estimates of a $325,000,000 total for the district would be borne out.

The scenes at the banks and at the loan headquarters in La Salle Street from early morning until long after noon were stirring. It was a bargain-counter rush and a patriotic demonstration combined. At the loan headquarters it was necessary to call out police reserves to drive away the would-be subscribers, some of whom were threatening violence because clerks could not take their subscriptions. In the melée a middle-aged woman was hurled on a subscription blank tied to a $1,000 bill far over the heads of the crowd and into the bank. It got there on time, and she will receive her bond.

On the edge of the mob was a frantic person who betwixt tears and curses was waving a roll of bills, amounting to $16,000. He explained that the "boys down at the factory" had subscribed, and this was the 2 per cent. deposit, and he could not go back and face them without a receipt. This laggard did not get there in time.

Chicago knew the city's minimum was reached before 8 o'clock in the morning, and as the returns from cities—Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin—began to come in, it was only a question of how great the total would be.

Armour & Co. employes, who had set out to take $1,000,000 of bonds, sent in a hurry-up order in the middle of the morning for $250,000 more. John C. Shedd, President of Marshall Field & Co., at 10 o'clock sent in a subscription for $500,000.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank and Continental Trust and Savings and Hibernian Banking Association raised their total to $33,000,000. The First National added $2,000,000, bringing its allotment up to $24,000,000. This represented about 7,000 subscribers. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company reported $2,000,000 more of subscriptions, raising its total to $22,800,000.

At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station bonds were taken by the embryo sailors to a total of over $400,000. At Fort Sheridan the young men being trained for army commissions took $150,000.

New England Far Above Quota.

BOSTON, June 15.—The full measure of New England's oversubscription of the Liberty Loan had not been reckoned tonight, so numerous were the applications for bonds received in the closing hours. At the regular close of business for the day tabulators at the Federal Reserve Bank had counted subscriptions which totaled $203,300,000, and there were subscriptions in hand which were expected to keep the counters busy until tomorrow morning.

The district's minimum allotment was $240,000,000, and there was great enthusiasm at general headquarters when it was announced before noon that the mark had been passed.

Telegrams were then pouring in from local committees in scores of cities, and letters, mailed yesterday, were piled high and unopened.

A. L. Aiken, Governor of the Reserve Bank, estimates that at least 780,000 individuals participated in the subscription. The National Shawmut Bank of Boston headed the list of subscribers with $29,000,000. The Old Colony Trust Company took $24,068,100, and the First National Bank $23,000,000.

At Springfield today locomotive whistles on three railroads were blown for a quarter hour when it was announced that the Liberty Loan bond sale had closed with that city about half a million beyond its allotment of $5,000,000.

Morgan G. Bulkley, President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, made the last subscription of $150,500 at noon today to the Liberty Loan to bring the total for Hartford up to just $17,500,000, which is $5,000,000 more than Hartford's allotment. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," bells rang throughout the city, and the campaign closed with cheers for Hartford, the State, and the country.

An aggregate Liberty Loan subscription of $42,494,350 was reported up to early afternoon from fourteen cities in Connecticut. This included $7,020,550 at New Haven, and $8,040,000 at Waterbury.

Liberty Loan subscriptions in Rhode Island amounted to $23,245,800, based on reports received up to noon. This was $1,065,000 in excess of the State's apportionment. Subscriptions in Providence totaled $20,476,000, or more than $4,000,-000 above the city's quota.

Philadelphia May Reach $225,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Philadelphia in the last twenty-four hours of the Liberty Loan campaign sent such a flood of subscriptions into the Reserve Bank as to force officials to turn away thousands of applications that arrived after the list closed.

At 11 o'clock tonight $215,000,000 had been tabulated, and stacks of applications lay in piles untouched. It was estimated later that the district total might reach $225,000,000.

Indicative of the manner in which the subscriptions poured into the bank on the last day, more than $75,000,000 was counted between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M.

The Philadelphia National Bank leads in subscriptions for this district with $23,175,000, of which $3,175,000 was sent in today. The Franklin National came second with $14,024,000.

The Liberty Loan received its baptism in the stock market soon after the noon hour. In the first sale here a $1,000 bond sold at $2 above its face value.

Cleveland Far Above Allotment.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—D. C. Wills, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank, after receiving reports from every point in the Fourth District, said late this afternoon that the district had subscribed $284,000,000. The minimum allotment was $180,000,000 and the maximum $225,000,000.

C. A. Paine, Chairman of the Loan Committee for Cleveland, put this city's subscriptions at $67,506,250. The maximum allotment was $45,000,000. He estimates over 200,000 subscribers in Cleveland.

Later figures from Pittsburgh show subscriptions amounting to $80,000,000 on its allotment of $59,300,000, and $32,-000,000 from Cincinnati on its allotment of $17,170,000.

Richmond Passes Maximum Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, June 15.—Geo. J. Seay, Governor of the Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank, said tonight:

"There is every reason to believe that the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will exceed by a slight margin the maximum amount of $100,000,000 allotted us. It will be forty-eight hours before we will be able to give the total from the district as the banks are not reporting promptly."

Richmond oversubscribed its allotment of $7,000,000 by $6,000,000.

Kansas City Falls Behind.

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—Estimates that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan would reach $90,000,000 in the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank district (the tenth) were made here late today by J. Z. Miller, Jr., Governor of the institution. The exact amount would not be known until morning, according to Mr. Miller. The district allotment was $100,000,000.

The total from Kansas City is placed at $16,000,000, the city's allotment being $2,000,000 in excess of that figure.

St. Louis Makes a Good Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The best estimate obtainable late tonight of the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan bonds in the Eighth Federal Reserve District placed the total at $90,000,000. The district's quota was $80,000,000.

St. Louis subscriptions are known to total at least $42,000,000, with a possibility that they will reach $45,000,000. The city's quota was $25,000,000.

The individual subscriptions in the district probably number 100,000.

Atlanta Below Its Quota.

ATLANTA, June 15.—The total amount of Liberty Loan subscriptions for the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank District was $52,593,800, according to an announcement late to-night by the Chairman of the Bank Board. The allotment was $60,000,000.

Dallas Total Over the Mark.

DALLAS, Texas, June 15.—The Liberty Loan bond was oversubscribed more than $8,000,000 in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, according to J. W. Hoopes, Deputy Governor of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Hoopes stated that it would be late before final figures would be available, as clerks were swamped with the work of tabulating.

Coast District Subscribes Heavily.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—At 10:30 o'clock tonight the subscriptions to the Liberty loan for the Twlefth Federal Reserve District totaled $171,000,000.

Officials of the Reserve Bank said that the final total would probably be more than $180,000,000. The allotment for this district was $140,000,000.

Northern California subscribed about half the entire allotment of the Liberty bonds in the district, its total being $83,000,000 at a late hour, against $28,-000,000 for Southern California and $5,000,000 for the other States.

With $54,000,000 the San Francisco subscriptions exceed by $12,000,000 the city's allotment.

Minneapolis District Falls Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—The Ninth Federal Reserve District failed to reach the quota of $80,000,000. While total figures are not avilable, it is estimated by officers of the Reserve Bank that the subscriptions will be approximately $15,000,000 less than that figure.

North Dakota, the home of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, which swept the State at the last election, subscribed only one-fourth of its quota. Heads of the political league have been charged by Theodore Wold, Governor of the Reserve Bank, with discouraging the farmers from investing.

L. B. Hanna, former Governor, says that the poor crop last year, when much of the wheat was damaged by rust, had much to do with the farmers' attitude at this time.

Montana with a large rural population subscribed $15,000,000, while its original allotment was $7,500,000.

The cities in the district mostly filled their quotas, while the rural sections as a rule, showed a deficit.

RUSH IN UP-STATE CITIES.

All the Larger Places Exceed Their Allotments.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Buffalo's subscription to the Liberty Loan amounted to nearly $25,000,000, or about $5,000,000 above the quota. In addition it was said about $10,000,000 in subscriptions had been sent direct to New York banks.

ROCHESTER, June 15.—The Liberty Loan was oversubscribed here, the total exceeding $20,500,000. The largest individual subscription was $2,500,000 by George Eastman. Fifty thousand persons subscribed to the loan here.

SYRACUSE, June 15.—Syracuse subscribed $8,396,450 to the Liberty Loan, exceeding its quota. More than 24,000 subscriptions were made.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Liberty Loan was oversubscribed $145,000 here, the total subscriptions being $8,036,800.

ROME, June 15.—Rome's Liberty Loan allotment was $808,000, and when the books closed at noon they showed a total of $1,490,300.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—A total of $1,432,950 was subscribed by 3,000 investors here in the Liberty Loan. Subscriptions in Dutchess County towns outside the city bring the total up to $1,472,000.

OGDENSBURG, June 15.—This city's final figures for the loan were $692,000, $141,000 above its quota.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—When the noonday factory whistles sounded today they were joined by church and fire-alarm bells, announcing that Amsterdam had oversubscribed by more than $150,000 the $956,000 Liberty Loan allotment.

ELMIRA, June 15.—Elmira's allotment of Liberty bonds was $1,211,000, but at noon today 1,833 persons had subscribed for $1,483,700 worth.

GLOVERSVILLE, June 15.—This city oversubscribed its share of the Liberty Loan bonds by $18,000, the total subscribed here being $1,355,000. There were about 1,600 purchasers.

OSWEGO, June 15.—This city's subscription to the Liberty Loan was $802,-950. Its quota was $627,000.

AUBURN, June 15.—The subscriptions here for the Liberty Loan, exclusive of $187,700 subscribed in out-of-town banks, was $1,208,400. The allotment was $1,192,000.

NEWBURG, June 15.—Newburg subscribed more than a million to the Liberty Loan. The allotment was $1,-500,000.

BONDS JUGGLED FOR STOCK PROFITS

Continued from Page 1.

oversubscribed by hundreds of millions showed that the demand was largely in excess of the amount of the issue, and this, in the opinion of those who denounced the selling at less than par, put these sellers under the suspicion of being over-anxious to sell. As soon as the sales at a discount were reported talk ran through the Street that bears were selling the bonds on a "when issued" basis, in order to exert adverse effect upon the market.

The sales below par were made by a broker not acting for himself, whose principals were not disclosed. It was not possible therefore to ask the sellers why they had been so quick to sell at less than par bonds which they had not paid for and which have not even been allotted to them. The broker specializes in bonds, and had orders from a number of firms to sell. He declined to name the houses for whom he acted, and said that his books showed nothing as to the character of the liquidation. On the Consolidated Stock Exchange there were no sales under 100, and the initial transaction was made at 100.20. The highest was 100.40, and the closing price was par.

It was known in the financial district that bankers and other investors stood ready to take several hundred million dollars of the bonds in addition to those which had been subscribed yesterday. This large unfilled demand for the bonds made it all the more difficult to account for the selling under par.

"It would have been an easy matter to have found buyers at par," said one Wall Street man, "if the sellers had been willing to use ordinary discretion in finding a market for the bonds. I am at a loss to understand why any one should need to sell bonds at less than the subscription price yesterday, and no one could wish to sell them at less than par except for an unpatriotic motive. It seems to me that any one who at the present stage of the Government's bond flotation puts the bonds yet to be delivered upon the market at less than par, is under the suspicion of caring less for his country than he does for a few dollars. He will be fortunate indeed if he escapes suspicion of acting upon some even more sinister motive."

It was suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury could remove all occasion for legitimate sales of Liberty Loan bonds at less than par by announcing that no allotments would be made to any subscriber who before allotment had disposed of his subscription to the bonds at less than par. Any one who sold at less than par after such an announcement would find himself short of the bonds and genuine investors would not care to place themselves in that position.

It would then appear that any one who sold at less than par was selling the bonds short and that would put all such sales under suspicion of being made for some ulterior purpose. In this connection attention was drawn to the terms of the Treasury's official circular offering the bonds. In that circular the Secretary of the Treasury reserved the right "to reject any subscriptions, or to make allotments of part the amount subscribed for."

In announcing during the morning that trading in the Liberty Loan would begin at noon, the Stock Exchange Governors said that the step would be taken under the authority of a letter from James F. Curtis, Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee. It was learned that the Liberty Loan Committee, acting through Mr. Curtis, had desired to have the market in the 3½s opened on the Exchange first instead of on the Curb or in dealings over the counter.

Some Governors of the Stock Exchange took a similar view of the day's business. They belittled suggestions that the selling below par might have been done for the purpose of depressing the stock market, the supposition expressed in some quarters of the Street.

"In my opinion," said a leading Governor, "the sales under 100 were made by subscribers to the loan who put their names down for advertising purposes rather than patriotic purposes, and decided to let their holdings go at the earliest opportunity. As most investors and traders who were represented in the market today already have all the Liberty bonds they feel they can take, the demand was light and the price was rather easily depressed."

George W. Ely, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, announced before trading began, that it would be upon a basis of fluctuations of one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., the smallest ever known. The commission to be charged was not decided, but was expected to average one-thirty-second of 1 per cent. for selling orders, while a plumber of brokers decided to execute buying orders for some time without compensation.

HUNT FOR SHORT SELLER.

Chicago Believes German Propagandist Attacked Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—If a certain German propagandist could have been found in La Salle Street today there would have been serious trouble. Trading in Liberty bonds "when issued" started on the New York Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The first quotation was 100 1-50, or above par. Then up to 100 5-50 went the price. While brokers and bankers were hanging on the tape there came two quotations of 99 49-50—under par. Instantly messages began to fly to New York. New York sent the reply that the seller was in Chicago. A still hunt was started here, but the seller could not be found. The theory promptly obtained currency that the sales were made in pro-German interests to discourage purchasers of Uncle Sam's bond issue.

"There would certainly be some trouble if we could get our hands on the Kaiserite," one banker said. "The act was one, the purpose of which was plainly apparent. An oversubscribed Government bond issue, with thousands of patriots still clamoring for parts of it, doesn't sell off a few minutes after the books close without deliberate action by some one. Those sales indicate that there are forces still at work here who are not true to the Government."

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—The Liberty Loan was traded in on the Stock Exchange here today at 101¼ on first sales. Other sales were made at 101.

$1,030,000,000 LOAN TAKEN IN THE CITY

Continued from Page 1.

was estimated that the subscriptions filed by and through the 109 commercial banks and trust companies in New York up to noon aggregated $930,000,000. This includes the subscriptions of savings banks and private banking houses and also subscriptions filed in behalf of out-of-town institutions. Twenty-one of the 109 banks filed applications in excess of $10,000,000, and the total of the eleven highest subscriptions is about $800,000,000.

According to the terms of the Liberty Loan offering, 2 per cent. of the amount of the subscription had to be paid yesterday, and under certain conditions the entire amount could have been paid. Although precise figures were lacking, it was estimated that yesterday's payments into the Federal Reserve Bank aggregated about $120,000,000, of which $20,000,000 was cash and $100,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness, owned by banks and acceptable in payment for Liberty bonds.

Of course, the Federal Reserve Bank has been receiving money from subscribers here and out of town for several days, but the large banks did not, in most cases turn over their cash until yesterday, although many of them deposited their Treasury certificates several days ago.

Provision Against Disturbance.

To prevent any disturbance of the money market which might arise from a sudden transfer of a large volume of cash, it was decided at the time the Treasury regulations were drafted that banks desiring to pay in full on June 15 should so notify the Federal Reserve Bank two weeks in advance. This rule did not apply to subscriptions under $10,000. It was said that one very large bank had availed itself of the right to pay in full and had done so. As far as the individual subscriber is concerned, it matters not to him whether the bank accepting his subscription, for which he has paid in full, made the full payment to the Reserve Bank yesterday or turned over only the required 2 per cent. The individual subscriber, who paid in full will receive his 3½ per cent. bonds dated June 15, with all coupons attached, without deduction of interest, while the man who paid his bank only 2 per cent. on the signing of the application and expects to make the later payments according to the Treasury schedule of installments does not get the full 3½ per cent. interest which began to run yesterday.

To pay for the bonds a number of local and out-of-town banks availed themselves of the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, especially of the one-day advances at a special discount rate. The total of discounts and advances made by the bank yesterday was more than $50,000,000, the largest in the history of the bank. Besides the Liberty Loan payments, the banks were taxed by the Federal Income Tax payments that fell due yesterday, and a number of corporations paid their dividends. Under the circumstances, the demand for money was unusually great, and the banks found rediscounting very convenient. There was a considerable shifting of Stock Exchange loans, estimated at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. Call money opened at 4½ per cent., heretofore the highest for the year, and advanced to 6 per cent., a new high record for 1917. This was the closing quotation, while most of the loans were renewed at the opening rate of 4½ per cent. Time money was also higher, 5 per cent. being bid for loans secured by mixed collateral, and 5¾ per cent. for industrials.

Another source of convenience, resorted to yesterday and a practice which will continue, was the use of the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank for the settlement of daily balances at the Clearing House. Heretofore fifteen institutions had used this method of settlement, and yesterday, upon the receipt of a letter from the Clearing House Committee, twelve more institutions filed authorizations with the Clearing House for such settlements, among them the National City, the Mechanics and Metals, the National Bank of Commerce, and the Greenwich Banks. By this plan, the balances are adjusted by entries on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank, while under the old system each bank which came out a debtor after the day's clearings had to send cash to the Clearing House, and all the creditor banks had to send messengers to take from the Clearing House the cash due them. Thus with a balance of $63,048,-000, as was the case yesterday, under the old system it would have been necessary to carry twice that amount through the streets, while under the new plan, especially if the banks that are not members of the Reserve system entered into the arrangement, the adjustments could be made without the transfer of money, and even with some of the non-members not participating, the total currency to be transferred would be greatly reduced. Of the 109 banks on the list of twenty-seven banks will be considerably extended. Of the twenty-seven, nineteen banks make direct settlements and eight are non-member banks which have member banks settle for them.

The fact that subscription books closed yesterday does not mean that a citizen desiring to buy Liberty bonds can no longer enter his subscription. Any one can go to any bank, savings institution, or bond house to apply for bonds with the assurance that when the actual bonds are issued he will get what he now orders. Practically all financial institutions have entered subscriptions for amounts in excess of their own investment needs, their action having been guided largely by the expectation that many of their customers would, through carelessness or otherwise, fail to place their orders in time and apply for bonds after the subscription date.

Subscriptions Through Banks.

Following is a list of subscriptions received up to noon yesterday from banks in New York, the figures being in many cases partly estimated by the Liberty Loan Committee. As noted, the totals are inclusive of all subscriptions made by or filed through the institutions named:

First National	$110,000,000
National City	87,000,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	78,000,000
Bankers Trust Co.	70,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	60,000,000
Chase National	47,000,000
Central Trust Co.	40,000,000
Hanover National	28,500,000
Mechanics and Metals' National	28,000,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	25,900,000
Equitable Trust Co.	25,000,000
American Exchange National	20,500,000
Columbia Trust Co.	20,000,000
Corn Exchange	20,000,000
Union Trust Co.	20,000,000
New York Trust Co.	16,000,000
National Park	15,500,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	14,500,000
United States Trust Co.	13,000,000
Irving National Bank	11,000,000
Liberty National	11,000,000
Chemical National	9,500,000
Chatham and Phenix National	9,000,000
Metropolitan Bank	8,500,000
Bank of New York	7,500,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.	7,500,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Co	6,500,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	6,250,000
Broadway Trust Co.	6,200,000
Bank of America	6,000,000
Importers and Traders' National	6,000,000
Seaboard National	5,700,000
Citizens' National	5,000,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.	4,400,000
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	3,800,000
Atlantic National	3,500,000
People's Trust Co.	3,500,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	3,300,000
Harriman National	3,250,000
Lincoln National	3,200,000
Empire Trust Co.	3,000,000
Franklin Trust Co.	2,900,000
Merchants' National	2,800,000
Nassau National	2,400,000
Kings County Trust Co.	2,250,000
Manufacturers Trust Co.	2,250,000
Second National	2,200,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.	2,100,000
Mechanics of Brooklyn	2,100,000
Produce Exchange Bank	2,065,000
Coal and Iron National	1,800,000
Fidelity Trust Co.	1,700,000
Bank of Metropolis	1,600,000
New York County National	1,600,000
Market and Fulton National	1,500,000
State Bank, Brooklyn	1,500,000
Greenwich Bank	1,450,000
Garfield National	1,400,000
German-American Bank	1,300,000
Fulton Trust Co.	1,250,000
Pacific Bank	1,200,000
Union Exchange	1,200,000
Hamilton Trust Co.	1,100,000
Mutual Bank	1,100,000
Battery Park Bank	1,000,000
Colonial Bank	1,000,000
Gotham National	900,000
First National, Brooklyn	765,000
National City, Brooklyn	750,000
Fifth National	700,000
International Bank	700,000
International Banking Corp.	700,000
North Side Bank	650,000
Public Bank	600,000
Columbia Bank	550,000
Hillside Bank	550,000
Sherman Bank	550,000
Germania Bank	500,000
State Bank	500,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	500,000
Commercial Trust Co.	450,000
Yorkville Bank	450,000
People's Bank	435,000
West Side Bank	435,000
Bryant Park Bank	350,000
East River National	350,000
German Exchange	350,000
People's Bank	300,000
Bank of Europe	250,000
Bowery Bank	250,000
Nat. Butchers and Drovers	250,000
Twenty-third Ward Bank	250,000
Mercantile Bank of the Americas	210,000
Bank of U. S.	200,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	200,000
Bank of Washington Heights	200,000
Greenpoint National	200,000
Transatlantic Trust Co.	180,000
Bronx National	165,000
Nat. of Far Rockaway	140,000
Borough Bank	130,000
First National, Jamaica	110,000
Broadway Central Bank	100,000
Bayside National	82,000
Westchester Av. Bank	76,000
Bank of Cuba	70,000
First National, Ozone Park	62,000
Cosmopolitan Bank	40,000
Nemeth State Bank	30,000
Total	$929,963,000

First National Takes $25,000,000.

It was learned yesterday that the National City Bank's individual subscription was $10,000,000, the amount taken by the National Bank of Commerce. The largest bank subscription for its own account was $25,000,000 by the First National, which turned in the largest total, $110,000,000, which is greater than the allotments to six of the Federal Reserve districts.

The First National Bank reported yesterday the following subscriptions, not mentioned heretofore: Tidewater Oil Company, $900,000; Phelps Dodge Corporation, $500,000; Dr. J. Douglas, $500,-000; El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, $400,000; Atlas Portland Cement Company, $250,000; American Cotton Oil Company, $250,000; J. Blair, $250,000; Winslow, Lanier & Co., $228,-000; Colgate, Parker & Co., $225,000; C. A. Peabody, $200,000; W. A. Clark & Brother, $200,000; Mrs. M. C. Thompson, $200,000; W. Graham, $100,000; New Jersey General Security Company, $100,-000; Union League Club, $100,000; First National Bank of Palmyra, N. Y., $100,-000; L. W. Seaman, $50,000; R. B. Rathbone, $50,000; American Radiator Company, $50,000; V. Clark, Jr., $50,000; Great Northern Railway, $4,000,000; William Salomon & Co., $500,000; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, $300,000; J. A. Farrell, $700,000; Hayden, Stone & Co., $200,000; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for employes, $150,000; Lionello, Perera & Co., $103,-000; New York Zoological Society, $75,-000; Elkins Coal and Coke Company, $50,000; West Virginia Coal and Coke Company, $50,000.

Bank of Commerce Subscriptions.

The National Bank of Commerce reported the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: J. Horace Harding, $500,000; Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, $300,000; Allan A. Ryan & Co., $500,000; W. J. Wollman & Co., $85,000 additional.

Among the subscriptions reported yesterday were: Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, $2,000,000; J. C. Matlack, $200,000; Boissevain & Co., $500,000; National Aniline and Chemical Company, $250,000; Globe Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $200,000 additional; Spencer Trask & Co., $1,750,000; Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, $750,000; Strook Felt Mills of Newburg, N. Y., $150,000; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, $250,000; estate of Amos F. Eno, $800,000; Bloomingdale Brothers, $100,000, and Marguerite Clark, $100,000.

Following is a record of subscriptions received from employes of large corporations and other organizations: American Sugar Refining Company, 6,721 took $458

PERSHING HAILED AS HERO OF PARIS

Takes Place in Popular Mind Formerly Held Exclusively by "Papa" Joffre.

CHEERED AT MILITARY CLUB

Throngs in Frenzy as General Appears on Balcony with the Marne Victor.

ACADEMY PLANS RECEPTION

American Officers, with Escort of French, Begin Tour of the Railroad Systems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—Paris has definitely adopted General Pershing as a hero, having given him the same place in her heart as hitherto was reserved for Marshal Joffre alone. "Pershing and Joffre! Hurrah for Joffre and Pershing!" is the cry that drowns all others in thunders of applause.

Papa Joffre, or General Joffre, as Paris still calls him, despite his promotion, is too modest a hero to care for the sweets of popularity, and the consequence has been that Pershing's arrival is the first occasion on which the people have had an opportunity to pay homage to the victory of the Marne man, whom far above all other Generals they love and revere.

Those who have said that crowds have short memories would be confounded could they have witnessed the ovation accorded this morning to Joffre and Pershing by dense, packed, frenzied thousands on the Place de l'Opéra as they stood bareheaded together on the balcony of the Military Club.

Not less striking was the contrast between the two figures—Pershing straight, alert, lissome, a typical soldier of America in the prime of manhood, while Joffre, with shoulders hunched forward as though to carry a great burden, yet with face so calm and steadfast, seemed to represent the French Army that, almost alone, first broke then held back for long years the great flood of German invasion.

Nor did the crowd miss that parallel. "Vive Joffre, who saved us from defeat! Vive Pershing, who brings us victory!" cried an excited girl, clinging to the arm of a be-medalled Commissionaire, in a brief moment of silence, and at her words cheering burst forth tenfold only to cease long after the club balcony was vacant and the crowd was at last convinced that its two idols had definitely withdrawn.

Senate Applauds Pershing.

PARIS, June 15.—Major Gen. Pershing spent his third and last day in Paris before leaving for the front in making official calls, paying a visit to Marshal Joffre, with whom he had luncheon, and visiting the Senate.

During his visit to the Senate today there were scenes of enthusiasm similar to those in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Senators stood when General Pershing appeared in the diplomatic box, accompanied by William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and applauded him for several minutes. The General had to bow his acknowledgments repeatedly.

M. Ribot, the Premier, alluded to the presence of the distinguished American soldier, and called on Foreign Minister Viviani to address the Senate. M. Viviani, speaking at first with great restraint, launched with great beauty of expression into an oration in which he described the refusal of the United States to see the ideals of civilization, of democracy and of right in battle with destructive forces without taking her part, which he declared was a great and noble part.

M. Viviani alluded to "the great figure of President Wilson standing behind all manifestations of the American passion for justice. He also made touching reference to the late Joseph H. Choate, quoting excerpts from one of his last speeches. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close of his address all the members of the Senate stood and, turning again toward General Pershing, clapped their hands and shouted, "Vivent les Etats Unis." General Pershing rose and bowed several times before the demonstration subsided.

With the American commander in addition to the Ambassador, were Mrs. Sharp and her sister, Miss Clough, of Elyria, Ohio; Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey; Mrs. Elkus, and Miss Elkus; Mrs. H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts, John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, and the French General, Pelletier.

The Senate took a recess of half an hour, so that the members might be introduced to General Pershing, and Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, escorted him through the immense lobby of the Luxembourg Palace, introducing him to the members. Baron D'Estournelles de Constant assisting in the presentations.

M. Dubost, after showing General Pershing the library and some of the famous frescoes, took the American commander and his party to his private reception room, where he talked with General Pershing confidentially concerning the participation of the United States into the war.

The French Academy has resolved that its officers shall wait on General Pershing with a greeting from the Academy and invite him to attend a public reception on June 28. The American General and his staff were the guests of Marshal Joffre at lunch today at the Military Club.

Puts Wreath on Lafayette's Tomb.

General Pershing's personal program of official calls, dinners, and ceremonies came to an abrupt end this afternoon after the General visited Picpus Cemetery, where he placed a huge wreath of American Beauty roses on the tomb of Lafayette. Then he announced definitely that tomorrow morning early he intends to get down to work at the headquarters of the American Army, which is already in full operation, in the duc de Constantine.

The ceremony at the tomb was very brief as dozen officers of his staff he motored to the cemetery, where he was received only by the Marquis and the Count de Chambrun, descendants of Lafayette, who conducted him to the tomb. The wreath was carried behind by two orderlies, the same pair who accompanied Pershing at a similar ceremony at the tomb of the Emperor of Japan. Picpus Cemetery is private, and it is very seldom the public is admitted.

It is very tiny, tucked away in an outlying portion of the city, but it contains more historic names than probably any cemetery in the world. For there lie the decapités of the revolution—representing every noble family of France. Lafayette's grave is marked by a simple gray stone at the far end, which for many years has been always surmounted by an American flag. The inscription reads: "Here lies the Marquis of Lafayette."

The Marquis de Chambrun said a few words welcoming General Pershing, who replied simply, expressing the great pleasure of every American to visit the tomb of one who had done so much for the United States—to pay a tribute of devotion which sealed friendship forever. Then the wreath was placed while General Pershing and the officers stood at salute.

PERSHING HONORED AT NAPOLEON'S TOMB

Kisses Sword of Emperor, Which Has Not Been Touched Since Day of Louis Philippe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14, (Delayed.)—A dramatic climax of the ceremonies attending General Pershing's arrival in Paris came at the Invalides today, when there was presented to the American leader for a moment the sword and grand cross cordon of the Legion of Honor that belonged to Napoleon. It was the most signal honor France ever bestowed upon any man. Before today not even a Frenchman ever was permitted to hold the historic relics in his hands. Kings and Princes have been taken to the crypt that holds the body of the great Emperor, but they only viewed the sword and cross through the plate glass of the case in which they rest. Until today they had not been touched since the time of Louis Philippe.

General Pershing and his staff were conducted to the crypt by Marshal Joffre, who followed the precedent laid down by Napoleon, that only a Marshal of France might remain covered in his presence. The great key was inserted in the brass door of the crypt. Marshal Joffre and General Niox, Governor of the Invalides, drew aside while General Pershing faced the door alone. He took a deep breath, stepped suddenly forward and with a single motion threw his arm straight out and turned the key. In a tiny alcove at one side of the crypt the Governor of the Invalides unlocked the case, drew out the sword and raised it to his lips. Then he presented the hilt to General Pershing, who received it, held it at salute for a moment and then kissed the hilt. The same ceremony was followed with the cross of the cordon of the Legion of Honor, General Pershing holding the cross to his lips before passing it back to the Governor.

As one of the staff officers said when the ceremony was all over: "It was more than a historic moment; it was an epic. General Pershing at the tomb of Napoleon will live in history the same as Washington praying at Valley Forge, and it would take a Victor Hugo to write about it properly."

FORESEES GERMANY'S DOOM.

Paris Temps Says America Spells "Abandon All Hope."

PARIS, June 15.—The French press continues to express abundant opinions upon the arrival here of Major Gen. Pershing and the part the United States is taking in the war. The Temps has a special editorial today on President Wilson's Flag Day address. In a cordial appreciation of American preparations, the Temps says in part:

"The United States is conscious of its new duties and is fulfilling them. It is furnishing its European allies with credit and foodstuffs. It is constructing ships and is hunting German submarines along our coast. Its enrollment has exceeded ten millions of men, and the first budget, just voted, reached a total of 17,000,000,000.

"Thanks to America, we shall succeed finally in blockading Germany, and soon the enemy will feel the weight of American intervention. From today on United States spells for Germany 'abandon all hope.'"

ROME GREETS AMERICA.

Arrival of Pershing in Europe Made Occasion for Welcome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 15.—"Italy greets with fervent heart the first American citizens arriving in Europe to fight in the name of liberty and civilization in the greatest war of the world," says the Giornale d'Italia, adding:

"America is our second mother country. She is consecrated in the name of one of our saviors and has followed us in love and humanity that ideal which was and is substantially and truly Latin. Humanity wants frontiers to be laid out according to justice, peoples living in friendship, not hostility; confederated, not enemies. This young and formidable people desire what we desire, to live for the good of humanity. Rome believes in Washington. The ocean of time and space is abolished. Justice shines like a beacon light."

MERCIER SENDS THANKS IN LETTER TO WILSON

America Has Been Prodigal of Sympathy, Help and Devotion, the Cardinal Writes.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium has sent an autograph letter to President Wilson. It was presented today by the Rev. John B. Deville, a priest, who has just arrived in this country, and is as follows:

Mr. President—Often since the commencement of the war I have had the desire to express to the people of the United States, of whom you are the highest representation, my grateful sentiments. You have been prodigal to us of your sympathy, of your help, of your devotion. At the very moment when you see yourself compelled to break off the diplomatic relations of your country with Germany you have had still an exquisite thought for our poor country to the fifty delegates of the commission for the relief of Belgium you have given the advice not to abandon us as long as the power of occupation left them free to provide for our alimentations.

May I be thanked for your magnanimity, Mr. President, and may you accept as well, I pray you, the thanks of the entire Belgian nation. Permit me to say that we shall pray to the good God and ask him to bless your noble country. Please accept, Mr. President, together with the renewed expressions of gratitude, the homage of my very high consideration.

The letter was dated Feb. 9 at the Archbishopric of Malines.

HEARS U-BOAT CAPTAIN KIDNAPPED WOMEN

American Skipper Says British Ship Master's Wife and Daughter Were Taken.

According to Captain Charles E. Pennewell of Philadelphia, who has arrived here, commanders of German submarines frequenting the Mediterranean are not only shooting the crews of the steamships they destroy, but in at least one case the wife and 14-year-old daughter of one sea Captain were kidnapped by a U-boat commander.

The Captain reported that an American Consul at a North African port had told him he had been informed on good authority that thirty members of the crew of a British steamship had been deliberately shot in their lifeboats after the vessel had been sunk by the submarine.

This incident occurred about May 18 fifty miles from the eastern entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. The Captain's wife and 14-year-old daughter were taken from the lifeboat, the Consul said, before the U-boat began firing.

Captain Pennewell was the skipper of the four-masted American schooner Francis M. which was sunk by a submarine on May 18 about 150 miles off the African coast. After four shells had whistled through the rigging and a fifth passed through the galley the Captain ordered his men to abandon the ship. The Germans destroyed the vessel with bombs. She was loaded with naphtha for Algiers and Oran.

SAYS LLOYD GEORGE LACKS RESTRAINT

London Spectator Wants His Energies "Kept in Their Proper Channel."

FORESEES POSSIBLE PERIL

Cites Northcliffe's Appointment Prior to Balfour's Return as Example of Premier's Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16.—Under the heading "Gravity and Government" The Spectator publishes a remarkable article, from which the following are extracts:

"The outstanding lesson of the last six months' period during which the Lloyd George Administration has been in power is that gravity, weight, and a due sense not only of responsibility, but of dignity and solidity are absolutely necessary in the Government of a great empire at a great crisis.

"That the present Government have done well in certain matters, and especially well on the negative side, there can be no question. They have not interfered with military policy and they have been conspicuously successful in supplying the financial sinews of war. They have also shown commendable alertness and activity, and, what is perhaps best of all, a high spirit. They have refused to be depressed or to allow the nation to be depressed by difficulties or by enemy bluffs.

"But, after we have made all allowances for their good qualities and good intentions, we are bound to say there has been a certain levity. We do not, of course, use the word in the popular sense of frivolity, but as the opposite of weight and steadiness, a certain irresponsibility, a certain fuss, hurry, and confusion in all their doings. They have laid themselves open to the charge of raising every sort of problem but of solving none; of applying emollients and counterirritants, either mixed or laid on alternately, here soothing syrup and there mustard plaster, here poultice and there cautery, here a styptic and there application of leeches.

"It is, if you will, a well-meant, clever, passionate, eager clinic, but at the same time a mighty maze and quite without plan, or, if not quite without one, there is such an infusion and suffusions of plans that the original scheme has been lost, strayed or mislaid in a jungle of new inventions which always spring up.

"Though we did not desire to see the old Coalition Government upset, and deprecated very strongly the manner in which it was brought to the ground, we were willing when Lloyd George achieved power to support him and the Government and to encourage the nation in giving him every chance to do his work; but to speak frankly, one of the chief considerations that induced us to take this line in spite of certain strong misgivings in regard to Lloyd George's levity, flightiness and general lack of gravity, was that we were told that a new plan of the Supreme War Cabinet would provide exactly the check upon his political defects which is required at a time of national crisis. Lloyd George was to develop the necessary engine power and his colleagues of the War Cabinet were to be the controls which were to direct that energy into its rightful channels, to steady it where necessary and to apply it at the right time and at the right place.

"More cynical people said it was the old story of the wild elephant between two tame and experienced elephants, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, who were to keep their gay and headstrong colleague to his task and to see he did not fling the logs about too wildly or diverge too widely from the path in coming from or going to his work.

"We are bound to say that the part of the scheme which so much attracted us, and, we believe, won for the Government the support of a large section of the serious men of the nation, has proved a failure. We see little signs of the controls being at work. The wild elephant is out on his own, and the tame elephants are standing helplessly by or else trotting painfully miles behind him, while he goes tearing and trumpeting through the forest. The War Cabinet has introduced no element of gravity into the Government. At the moment levity rules unrestrained in the councils of the nation. We might put up examples of what we mean when we say this, but we shall only take one or two.

"In the first place there are confusion and administrative friction produced by that sweeping away of cobwebs—in the slang of Whitehall the kindergarten, which it was hoped—we were among the strongest hopers—would do so much to strengthen and clarify the Prime Minister's executive actions. Next, there are the muddles connected with the new offices."

Here The Spectator refers to national service failure and the food controller's department and continues:

"Take the next case of appointment to offices of prime importance. Here again levity has ruled supreme. We only quote one instance, the appointment of Lord Northcliffe. We are not going to say a word against the abilities of the person appointed, now that he has been made Balfour's successor—the definition is Lord Northcliffe's own. We sincerely hope Lord Northcliffe's well known admiration for America and his powers of work will enable him to do good service for the State. He has many qualities which should make for success. He must, then, receive all the support his countrymen can give him.

"What we object to is the amazing levity in the manner in which the appointment was made. It is one in the region of foreign affairs; that is, in the department of Mr. Balfour; but the Government apparently did not wait for Mr. Balfour to come home, though such waiting would only have delayed the appointment by four or five days. The argument for a little delay is not merely one of courtesy argument, and because the appointment lay in the region covered by Mr. Balfour's department the essential reason for waiting was the fact that Mr. Balfour is for the particular purposes of the appointment become the greatest expert who could possibly have been consulted.

"Mr. Balfour with conspicuous success had been spending six weeks in America in closest and most friendly intimacy with the President, and the secretary of State, and all the ruling men. He had got to know them at close quarters. He if any man could give sound opinion as to the qualities required by his successor. Surely it would have been worth while to put the question: 'In view of all you have seen and heard in America, do you think Lord Northcliffe's appointment would be one that would be wise and useful at the present moment?' For all we know, Mr. Balfour would have replied that the appointment was an excellent one. In that case, there is no more to be said.

"Again, it may be that Mr. Balfour's agreement was secured by cable, but even if that is so, would it not have been a great public advantage for Mr. Balfour and Lord Northcliffe to have met?"

As a "final example of levity," The Spectator takes Lloyd George's address to the Commissioners on Labor Unrest and then concludes:

"We do not want, however, to scold, but to suggest a remedy. In the first place let us say quite plainly that the remedy we want is not the remedy of a change of Ministry. That, in our opinion, would be a great evil. Lloyd George and his Cabinet, if it is humanly possible, must remain in office and finish the war. But though we do not want to see the present Ministry fall to pieces or its head dethroned, those who are responsible for Lloyd George and his continuance in power, that is, those who command the majority of votes in the House of Commons, i. e. the leader of the Unionist Party, the leaders of the Labor Party and the leaders of that section of the Liberal Party which supports Lloyd George, must see to it that the levity of which we have spoken is restrained and that Lloyd George's energies are kept in their proper channels.

"They can do it quite well through the War Cabinet. They are there to do it, and the nation expects them to do it. Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Bonar Law, and the representative of labor in the War Cabinet must exercise the restraining influence which they were, in effect, out there to exercise. If they do not we shall run great risks of disaster, and disaster for which the country will hold the whole War Cabinet personally responsible."

BRITISH WIN GROUND IN TWO HARD BLOWS

Force Germans Out of New Positions in Belgium East and South of Messines.

GAIN ALSO AT BULLECOURT

Haig's Troops Capture Another Section of Hindenburg Line—Gun Duels on French Front.

LONDON, June 15.—Continuing to develop their success south of Ypres, the British in another attack last evening quickly overcame the enemy's resistance south and east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, attaining the whole of their objectives in both localities. More than 150 prisoners were captured.

Since June 7, when the British stormed Messines Ridge and wiped out the salient based on the ridge, they have advanced their line from 500 to 1,000 yards from the River Warnave to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of about seven miles.

Today the British shifted their blows, striking northwest of Bullecourt. They captured a further portion of the Hindenburg line despite stubborn resistance, taking forty-three prisoners.

Air raids on Belgian towns continue. "A squadron of British airplanes bombed the airdrome at St. Denis Westren (Belgium) this morning," says an official statement issued tonight. "A large number of bombs were dropped on objectives. Very good shooting appears to have been made. Many direct hits were observed, from which dense columns of smoke arose. All our machines returned safely."

The afternoon announcement follows:

Our troops attacked yesterday evening south and east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy's resistance was quickly overcome and the whole of our objectives were gained in both localities. We captured more than 150 prisoners, 1 howitzer, and 7 machine guns.

As the result of these operations and the constant pressure maintained by our troops north of Ypres we now occupy the German front trenches from the River Lys to the River Warnave, and have advanced our line from 500 to 1,000 yards on the whole front from the River Warnave to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of about seven miles.

We made a successful raid last night north of Lens. Many Germans were killed in hand-to-hand fighting and a few prisoners were taken by us.

The text of this evening's statement reads:

Early this morning we attacked and captured a further portion of the sector of the Hindenburg line still held by the enemy northwest of Bullecourt. The hostile garrison offered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy casualties. We took forty-three prisoners.

We also captured a few prisoners as the result of successful raids east of Loos and in the neighborhood of the River Lys.

Our own and the enemy's artillery were active during the day north of the Scarpe and at a number of points between Armentières and Ypres.

Four German airplanes were brought down yesterday in air fighting and three others were driven down out of control. Two of our machines failed to return.

Berlin Admits Retirement.

BERLIN, June 15, (via London.)—Retirement of the German forces at two points on the front in Belgium is reported in today's official statement. The Germans were pressed back by the British between Hollebeke and the region of the River Douve, and also southwest of Warneton. The text of the Army Headquarters statement today reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders, between Ypres and Armentières, after a comparatively quiet day, vigorous gunfire began at 8:30 P. M., followed by British attacks along the whole front. After fighting, which, in some places lasted until morning, the enemy pressed back our protecting detachments situated further east between Hollebeke and the Douve region, and southwest of Warneton, which had hitherto successfully screened our fighting line against all surrounding thrusts by the British since May 10.

North of the fighting area, to the coast, there has only been a little artillery activity.

By a surprise attack troops belonging to the Twenty-seventh Rhenish regiment broke up a Belgian post, consisting of twenty-five men, on the Yser Canal.

On the Artois front, after vigorous waves of fire, the British attacked our trenches during the morning east of Monchy. They forced their way in at some points, but were at once ejected by a counterattack by our troops, who were in readiness. A portion of a trench west of the Bart Wood is still held by the enemy.

During the evening several British battalions advanced east of Loos. Here also our position was maintained by a vigorous counterattack.

Front of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin des Dames the artillery engagements revived during the evening hours on both sides of the Laon-Soissons road and on the Winterberg. The troops brought back prisoners and booty from operations against French trenches northeast of Braye, west of the Suippes Plain, and on the east bank of the Meuse.

Front of Duke Albrecht—There have been no fighting operations on a large scale.

The official communication issued this evening says:

In Flanders there has been artillery activity of varying intensity.

In Artois in the morning English attacks near Lens and Bullecourt failed.

French Repulse Patrols.

PARIS, June 15.—Reconnoitring parties were sent out by the Germans last night in the Verdun sector, at Hill 304, and on the heights of the Meuse, the War Office announces. They were caught under the French fire and dispersed.

Artillery fighting of considerable strength continues around Hurtebise and Craonne.

The War Office issued the following statement:

Artillery fighting continued during the night. In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne these actions were rather violent. South of Juvincourt brief and severe bombardments were carried out by enemy batteries.

German reconnoitring parties were caught by our fire near Hill 304, in the Chevaliers Wood, on the heights of the Meuse, and in the vicinity of Bioncourt, in Lorraine, and were unable to approach our lines. Everywhere else the night was calm.

The communication issued this evening says:

The day has been quiet, except on the sectors of Hurtebise and Craonne, where the artillery of both sides continued to show activity.

DUG TRENCH AT NIGHT CLOSE TO THE ENEMY

British Near Messines Sprang a Surprise on the Germans When Big Battle Opened.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 14, (Delayed.)—Between Wytschaete and Messines is a wood, horribly ravaged by shellfire, called on our trench maps Bois de l'Enfer or Hell Wood. North of it was a German strong point with barbed wire defenses and heavy blocks of concrete called L'Enfer, (hell itself,) and south of it, behind a labyrinth of trenches, were some broken walls above a nest of dugouts, well known as Hell Farm.

These places were the central defenses of great fortified position held by the Germans just north of Messines and just south of Wytschaete, and around them and beyond them was some of the fiercest fighting which happened on the day the British gained Messines ridge.

Until now I had left out that part of the battle story. One cannot write the history of a battle like that in a day or two, but it must be told, because it was vastly important to the success of the general action, and the troops engaged in it showed the finest courage.

I hate not to mention them all, but must not because the foe would like to know. There were Cheshire men among them and other country lads who were in the battles of the Somme. In this battle of Hell Wood they were so wonderful in the cool, steady way they fought that when an airman came down to report their progress he said to their General:

"I know your fellows because they advanced in perfect order as though on parade."

Before the battle, when they lay about Wulverghem, opposite the fortress positions they had to attack, they did some great digging in the face of the enemy, digging assembly trenches as plain as pikestaves to the German observers, and advertising as they did the enormous ammunition dumps, new batteries and wagon lines for the awful stroke of attack that was being prepared. The enemy watched but he did not attempt to destroy this work by intense fire before it was ready to overwhelm him. He saw strange things happen, one astounding thing in the moonlight two nights before the battle under his very nose in No Man's Land. It was the record night's work of 1,200 North Country lads who went out into the dead strip between their trenches and the enemy's and dug like demons. The moon shone down on them, gleaming on their picks and shovels which tore at the earth. They worked quietly. Only a whisper came from the officers of "Carry on, there; carry on! Get on with it lads! Do your damndest, men!" The enemy must have heard the clink of steel falling and the shuffle and stir of 1,200 men. His sentries must have seen these shadow figures with the milky light about them, but no more machine guns than usual sprayed out bullets and there was no heavy shelling of those 1,200 demon diggers. They worked in a kind of fury of digging. Only one man fell dead and one was wounded. When the morning crept on to their own lines they left behind them a trench four feet wide, six feet deep and 1,050 yards long. On the day of battle enemy officers saw it and must have sickened at the sight.

AMERICAN KILLED AT FRONT.

Waterbury (Conn.) Lad's Name in Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, June 15.—J. L. Sweeney of Waterbury, Conn., is reported killed in action, and D. Walker of Somerville, Mass., wounded, both Americans, in today's Canadian casualty list.

C. A. Robertson, Duluth, Minn.; J. Laramie, Woonsocket, R. I., and H. Taylor, Dallas, Texas, are also included among the wounded.

BRITAIN WITHHOLDS FULL ASSENT ON CHINA

Reply Reveals American Move to Obtain Allied Concert in Warning.

LONDON, June 15.—Great Britain today dispatched to the United States a reply to a note addressed to the allied powers inviting them to associate themselves with the United States on the principles of the recent American note to China, which expressed regret at China's political difficulties and a hope that internal peace soon would be restored.

The British answer, which is of considerable length and carefully framed, expresses sympathy with the principles expressed by the United States and a wish to do everything possible to conform with President Wilson's desires. But it points out that Great Britain naturally must view the situation from a slightly different standpoint from that of the United States, and that she may not be able to do all that the President suggests.

The note contains between 700 and 800 words.

WHAT TOMMIES CALL THEM.

Popular British Generals Have Their Special Pet Names.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, June 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Popularity is the forerunner of a nickname in the British Army.

Soldiers still think of Lord Roberts as "Bobs," and of Kitchener always as "K," or "K of K."

Douglas Haig to the British private is never anything but "D. H."

Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, is always "Wullie."

General Sir Robert Whigham's army name is "Wigwam."

General Sir Lubert Gough is "Gotty," and General Allenby is "The Bull."

No one ever thinks of General Rawlinson except as "Rilly."

General Maude rejoices in the title "The Strafer."

SEIZURE TO HURRY NEW STEEL SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

supplement the program for a great steel fleet with some wooden vessels, although he will not build as many as were originally contemplated by the Shipping Board before the Fleet Corporation was formed with full powers to build ships.

The price of steel for the ships to be built has not been fixed definitely, but it is understood that General Goethals is willing to pay $90 a ton. Some members of the Shipping Board or the Directors of the Fleet Corporation favor, it is said, a price around $60. Since Chairman Denman of the board, as President of the Fleet Corporation, has to sign all contracts, it is considered likely that a price lower than $90 will be agreed on. The navy is paying between $60 and $70, but private shipbuilders who are selling their output at high prices are paying in some instances more than $100.

Control of the labor situation is an important problem in connection with speeding up the building program. Chairman Denman said that the Fleet Corporation, through its power to control steel, would prevent shipbuilders from taking each other's workmen. It was suggested that if the Government found any builder offending it could shut off his supply of steel under the power to commandeer and release his workmen to another plant.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ANNOUNCE POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

freedom, and would rejoice if the Socialists in the States which govern these countries would raise their voices for liberating those nations from foreign oppression.

"If by national autonomy is meant cultural autonomy for races speaking a foreign tongue in territory belonging to a confederation of States, the German social democracy will stand for it, even in the future. Regarding Germany, there are the claims of our citizens in the North, Schleswig, Posen, West Prussia, as well as in Alsace-Lorraine, which speak Danish, Polish, and French as a mother tongue. We condemn sharply every encroachment upon the use of the mother tongue as well as other handicaps on the free development of their particular national character and culture.

"Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, it first ought to be said that it never could be regarded as an independent national State or in any way a special nationality. Ethnographically, nine-tenths of its population is of German nationality. Only one-fourth of the population speak French. It has, apart from a small sector, remained within the German range of power.

"Originally, politically, and ethnographically, Alsace-Lorraine territories belong to Germany, and were in time severed from Germany by France by way of violent annexation. At Frankfort in 1871 they recovered their original position. Therefore it is quite unjust to speak of the historical right of France. To return Alsace-Lorraine by violent force would be nothing else than annexation by France, and must therefore be rejected, in accordance to the principle of peace without annexations.

"The German social democracy demands for Alsace-Lorraine equal rights as an independent Federal state inside the German Empire as well as the free political extensions of internal legislation and administration. The French comrades, too, have before the war declared their agreement to regulating the question of Alsace-Lorraine in this sense of Federal equality and wide internal political autonomy. This regulation corresponds, too, to the repeated and newly expressed "will of the Parliament of Alsace-Loraine elected by general, equal direct, and secret vote. The principle of peace without annexations, of course, does not preclude a friendly settlement regarding the regulation of bounds."

BALFOUR GIVES PRAISE TO WILSON

Advises All Englishmen to Read Flag Day Address of the President.

ONE REMEDY, BEAT GERMANY

Only Way to Right Belgium's Wrong, He Declares in Address to the Relief Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 15.—Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, made his first public appearance since his return from America at the Mansion House this afternoon when the second annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium was held. The Foreign Secretary received so warm a welcome that he blushed and smiled with embarrassment.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of a speech moving for the adoption of his report, said:

"I think you will agree with me that the record of this body is one of which we, who are connected with it, may well be proud. Even if it has come to an end in its active capacity as a collecting body, it still remains an organization capable of immediate expansion, capable of being put to immediate use should some new and wholly unforeseen and unexpected necessity arise. But through the generosity of our great allies, the actual burden of supplying food to our unhappy friends in Belgium has been removed from the shoulders of voluntary subscribers, and has been taken over by the country which already, in this very connection, has shown what it is capable of.

"It is only since America became itself a belligerent that it has been either possible or fitting that it should take over as a nation this great responsibility. The work that was done by American organizers and diplomatists and philanthropists, before America became a belligerent, must be, and will be, a matter of eternal gratitude, not merely to the Belgian people themselves, but to all who are interested in the fate of Belgium. It is only a trace of the ill-consequence that I am aware of, amid the infinite advantages of American co-operation, that she can no longer help the cause of Belgium itself. Nevertheless, actual work in Belgium is forbidden by the mere consideration of being drawn from belligerency.

"I am glad to think that my friend, Mr. Hoover, is not to be withdrawn wholly from the work of organizing the relief. An immense amount of the work of that organization must be done outside the limits of Belgium itself, and as I understand the present arrangement Mr. Hoover is going to give what time he can to carrying on the work in the future that he so splendidly performed in the past. When I remember that Mr. Hoover now has taken upon himself the colossal task of organizing the food problems on the other side of the Atlantic, the problems which indeed are, in a sense, American, but which, believe me, we are quite as much interested in as anybody living in the great republic itself, when I remember that Mr. Hoover has taken over these colossal responsibilities and is carrying them out with his admirable organizing power, I feel our debt of gratitude to him. Already great, he becomes almost overwhelming."

Mr. Balfour went on to say that he was not going to attempt any retrospect of the history of cruelty used against the Belgian people. He outlined certain aspects which the history of the last two years threw upon German militarism. The evidence that could be given, and in part had been given, by American diplomatists whose duties now loosened by the fact that hostilities now have broken out with Germany, conclusively prove that the frightfulness exercised by the German troops in Belgium was deliberate and carried out as a part of a settled policy.

He discussed the German argument of military necessity for the violation of Belgian territory and of the German claims to retain possession of Belgium, and then said:

"Do not let familiarity with the terrible story of Belgium blind you to the moral which should be drawn from it. I do not know whether you have read the report of the magnificent speech which appears in today's papers made by the President of the United States upon the causes of the war and the underlying necessities in which the whole of liberty-loving mankind finds to see that the war is never repeated, but if you have read that speech—and I strongly advise those who have not yet read it to do so—and bear in mind the German action in Belgium, the German promises about Belgium, the German policy in Belgium, and Germany's future intentions with regard to Belgium—if you remember all of these things you will see that the general observations made by President Wilson find conclusive and unanswerable support and show that in the fact of history lies the justification for this great alliance among all nations, practically, at the present time who love liberty against the contempt, tyranny and coercion which the civilized world is promised if we submit to an inconclusive and ineffectual peace. It was not strictly in order, perhaps, that I should deal with these broader aspects of contemporary history, or look forward to a future policy, but this report and what lies behind it, led so naturally and inevitably to the argument which I have endeavored to lay before you, it is so apt and conclusive illustration of all that President Wilson laid before the listening world in his speech yesterday, that I thought you would forgive me if I went beyond the narrow limits of this report."

Mr. Balfour concluded in the ringing phrase:

"The one true remedy for the wrongs of Belgium, is the defeat of Germany."

The business of the meeting was the presentation of the second annual report of the relief committee. America has now undertaken to meet the financial needs of Belgian relief and the committee ceases its activities as a collecting agency. The report stated that since King George inaugurated the fund with a donation of £2,500 on April 27, 1915, the total money collected was over $12,500,000. The British overseas dominions contributed 73.4 of the total. New Zealand's contribution worked out at 9 shillings, twopence per capita of population.

During the meeting high tributes were paid to the organising ability of Herbert C. Hoover, who, the report said, "despite his vast responsibilities to the Allies and his own countrymen as food administrator of the United States, remains as Chairman of the Relief Commission."

LONDON, June 15.—In his address at the Mansion House today Mr. Balfour advised every one to read President Wilson's Flag Day address, published in this morning's papers, because of its relation to Germany's treatment of Belgium.

The action of the United States in taking over the whole cost of the relief of Belgium was greeted with loud applause by several hundred persons most prominent in the relief work, which has been carried on since the outbreak of the war, and who have collected nearly two and a half million pounds for it.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, followed Mr. Balfour. He thanked the American members of the Belgian Relief Commission, and announced that although the entry of the United States into the war had made it impossible for Americans to carry on the work in Belgium the machinery of the commission would be kept intact for eventualities.

Letters of thanks for the relief work done were sent by King Albert and Viscount Bryce. They were read by the Lord Mayor, who presided at the meeting. Among the other speakers were Thomas McKensie, Commissioner in London for New Zealand; W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian Minister to London.

Mr. Hymans paid tribute to the work of the commission under the energetic impulse of Herbert C. Hoover, which, he said, under strict neutrality, was the first intervention of the United States in the European war. Continuing he said:

"Today the great American Republic brings to the Allies the powerful cooperation of the whole of its resources, moral, military, and financial, to hasten the triumph of our common ideals, justice and civilization.

"The presence here today of the American Ambassador and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs symbolizes the devotion of these two great nations to Belgium's cause, and I am proud in their presence to express the profound gratitude of my Government and of the Belgian people."

After expressing his admiration for all those concerned in fostering and assisting the work of the commission, and alluding to the changes in the administration incident to the entry of the United States into the war, Minister Hymans concluded by depicting the grave suffering that Belgium still is enduring owing to the high prices of and the scarcity of food, which bears heavily upon the working classes. The destruction of food ships, he said, had aggravated seriously the deplorable situation in his country. Tuberculosis, he declared, was making frightful progress and endangering the future of the race.

GERMANS NOW ADMIT LOSS OF THE BREMEN

Kiel Paper Says the Deutschland's Sister Ship Carried American Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 15.—Wednesday's Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel admits that the mercantile submarine Bremen was lost with a valuable cargo. It says:

"The commercial submarine Bremen sailed from Hamburg last August, and unfortunately has not been heard of since. She carried a large parcel of American shares. The proprietors of part of these shares have applied to the railway, demanding duplicates of the shares on the ground that the Bremen and her whole cargo were lost. The railway complied with this request, and made new papers against a deposit of adequate guarantees."

As the original shares constitute a prize with the ship, it is desirable that the whereabouts of the Bremen be made known, especially in view of the abovementioned commercial transaction.

On April 13 last THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a notice saying that application had been filed here with a railroad company for reissuance of coupons said to have been lost on the Bremen. The value of the coupons was less than $1,000,000.

ITALY SAYS RUSSIA WILL HAVE TO FIGHT

Present Situation Imperils Her Liberty and the Operations of Her Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 15.—A semi-official communication says that the attitude of the Allies toward Russia now makes it possible to test the authority and aims of the Russian Government.

In view of the lucidity with which the objects of the Allies are set forth in President Wilson's note, it is impossible to suppose the semi-official communication argues, that Russia could be induced to listen to the pacifist invitations of the Central Empires. Moreover, England's pledge in the name of the Allies to consider revision of clauses of the treaties existing among them removes any pretext on the part of the Russian extremists for diverting their country from its duty of fighting Germany and Austria.

The Russian Government now must reach a decision to eliminate Germanophile intrigues and extricate itself from a situation that has become dangerous to the liberty of Russia as well as to the position of her Allies.

BEG RUSSIA TO SAVE THEM.

Armenians Address Appeal to the Congress of Peasants.

A committee representing Armenian refugees in this country cabled on Thursday an appeal to the Congress of Peasants at Petrograd, to save the surviving Armenian Christians from the Turk. The cablegram asks democratic Russia to rescue the remnant of Christendom in Asia Minor from the most tyrannical Government in the world, as Russia in earlier days liberated the Christians of Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria.

RHONDDA FOOD CONTROLLER

"Coal King" of Cardiff Succeeds Lord Devonport in Post.

LONDON, June 15.—Baron Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, it was announced in the House of Commons today, has been appointed Food Controller.

Baron Rhondda, who was David A. Thomas, the "British coal king," before his elevation to the peerage in 1916,

A New Novel by the Author of "The Broad Highway"

It is written with a whimsical and infectious gayety, a lightness of touch and blitheness of spirit, which are quite exhilarating. Altogether "The Definite Object" may be said to open the doors of romance, the romance of love and adventure, to whosoever may desire to sojourn for a time in that country of enchantment.
—New York Times.

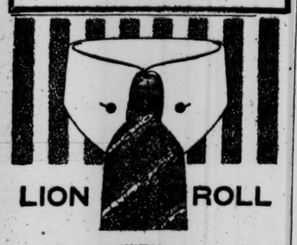
THE DEFINITE OBJECT

By Jeffery Farnol

This story has not appeared serially

At all Booksellers. $1.50 net

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston



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NEWS FROM GREECE SHOCK TO GERMANS

Summary Deposition of King Constantine Was Totally Unexpected by Press.

STILL HOPE IN HIS ARMY

Belief That Allies Were Driven by U-Boats to Seize Country to Insure Army's Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 15.—King Constantine's dethronement has caused a great sensation here. It was unexpected, as for a long time the situation in Greece had been obscure owing to the difficulty of telegraphic connections and to the fact that for weeks these were entirely interrupted. Germans naturally sympathize sincerely with the ex-King, but they are rather reserved regarding the consequences of his abdication on affairs in the Balkans and on the world war generally.

The general opinion is that the Entente having recognized the impossibility of any success against the Bulgarian frontier may now see their only salvation in an attack at the Greek frontier. It is also argued that the U-boat war having severely endangered the supplies of the Entente they will land men and gather quickly the ripening crops, for which reason mainly M. Jonnart, the French "dictator," as he is called, found it imperative to take desperate means, no matter what the consequences might be.

Though the Greek population, according to German view, have no sympathy for the Entente, they are after nearly two years of starvation too helpless to resist effectively.

But what the Greek army that seemed so staunch in its loyalty to King Constantine is going to do is the question which interests Germans more than any other. Some think that whatever is left of the army, especially its general staff, will not readily submit to the Entente should it be planned to use Greek troops in the war against the Central Powers. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Venezilos's intrigues and the tribulations to which the Entente submitted it have demoralized the Greek army to such a degree that it would not be much good in the war either for or against the Entente.

The new King, Alexander, is regarded as a blank page with his twenty-four years, though it is feared that, deprived of his father's wise counsel, he is almost bound to become a blind tool in the hands of the Entente. When of tender age his father, who thought very highly of German military education, placed him in the military school at Lichterfelde, where he remained until the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912, when his father called him home. He then joined the Greek army, in which until recently he held rank as an artillery captain. He knows nothing of politics, having been cut out for a military career, while his elder brother George, the Crown Prince, had an early opportunity to gather wide knowledge of the business of State.

The German papers recount at length Constantine's trials and tribulations, which began with the desertion of his once trusted statesman, Venezilos. Following this the King fell a prey to a serious illness, hovering for weeks between life and death. Then, while convalescent, he came near being burnt to death in the conflagration in the forest surrounding his Summer palace of Tatoi. Shortly afterward, during the outbreak at Athens, projectiles fired from Entente warships exploded in and around the royal palace in the capital.

The territories and islands conquered by Constantine from the Turks began one by one to succumb to Venizelos's persuasions and deserted the Greek cause. The Entente seized his navy, disarmed and deported his regiments, and starvation and distress gripped the land when the Entente finally saw fit to blockade his ports and stop supplies. "Whole armies and fleets were dispatched to the Mediterannean," says the Mittag Zeitung; "to bring about the downfall of this one man who for fully two years and a half stood like a rock amid the Entente flood that threatened to swallow everything."

The Mittag Zeitung goes on to argue that with the elimination of King Constantine from Balkan affairs Italy will find herself face to face with Venizelos, who can tolerate the Italian occupation of Janina no more than Italy will acquiesce in the demands of Greek policy as represented by Venizelos. This paper also considers that Constantine is a direct victim of the Russian revolution, and ventures the opinion that the Entente would never have dared to depose the Greek monarch if his relative, Czar Nicholas, had still been on the throne.

VENIZELIST CABINET EXPECTED IN ATHENS

Chamber Elected in May, 1915, and Dissolved by King May Be Convoked.

SALONIKI, June 15.—It is expected that the Venizelist Goverment will soon be transferred to Athens and will convoke the Chamber of Deputies elected in May, 1915, which the followers of former Premier Venizelos maintain was dissolved illegally by King Constantine.

THINKS FINANCE LED AMERICA INTO WAR

North German Gazette Says United States Acted to Avert Bankruptcy of Debtor Nations.

BERLIN, June 15, (via London.)—Under the heading, "Submarine Warfare and War Costs," the North German Gazette has the following to say:

"In none of the warring countries has the question of war costs attracted that degree of attention one was previously led to believe it would. One is almost inclined to assert that the higher the war costs amount to the less attention they arouse and Lloyd George's word concerning the last silver bullets probably will never come true.

"The entrance of the United States into the war is accounted for in no small degree by the circumstance that they long since became the creditors of our enemies, whose bankruptcy they saw approaching and desired to avert as far as possible. In connection with the participation in the war of the United States and their far-reaching shipbuilding plans it is especially desirable to project the question of the costs of submarine warfare into public discussion. How do the material losses of our enemies compare with those we are suffering? The answer is quite plain.

"Offsetting the monstrous values which the Entente Powers are losing daily in ships and cargoes, foremost of which are those of England, not to mention the costs of meeting the submarine war, our losses are almost infinitesimal. They consist only in lost U-boats and munitions. This wholly unequal proportion becomes more pronounced as the submarine campaign goes on. The more capital our enemies invest in shipbuilding the greater will be the ratio of values wiped out, and to this increased extent we are permitted to consider the success of our U-boat campaign as an economic gain of immediate importance.

"To be sure our enemies set up the slogan of 'Ton for ton,' on which basis they propose to obtain restitution for losses sustained through our submarines. Seriously they are hardly expecting to realize such a peace condition. Such prospects never did obtain and today they are more remote than ever. We may confidently permit our U-boats to make reply to such a boastful demand."

INDICT WILLIAM A. KENNEDY.

Missing Banker Accused of Grand Larceny—No Assets in Vaults.

The Grand Jury returned three indictments yesterday against William A. Kennedy, President of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., charging him with grand larceny. It is believed that Kennedy has landed in Spain, and efforts will be made to arrest him at Madrid or Paris. He is a cripple, and so marked that it is believed that no difficulty will be found in detecting him. The indictments were said to be based on charges that he had failed to forward to Hungary sums of money which had been intrusted to his firm by Hungarians for that purpose.

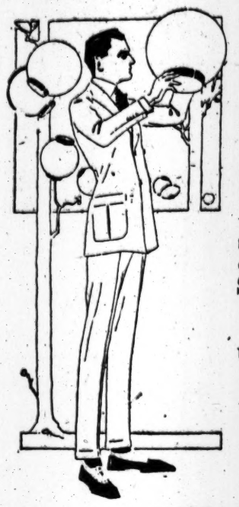
Daniel W. Blumenthal, counsel for the receiver, said yesterday that the search of the vaults of the concern had failed to produce any tangible assets. A search in a different direction, he said, had brought to light bonds worth $25,000, which would be held for creditors. A large number of letters were found in the vaults, it was said, from men and owmen pleading for the return of money deposited with the concern.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

"Gimbel Standard" Suits for Men and Young Men

$16.50



"Gimbel Standard" is but another way of referring to America's best clothing makers.

Men's suits of only the very finest character will be found in these ranks.

The styles of several different concerns are represented, but as the suits all toe the mark as to quality of fabric and workmanship, we speak of all as "Gimbel Standard."

They are Suits that warrant a trial from men who usually "go" higher in price.

Blue Flannels, Plain Browns, Greens, Blues and Greys, Black and White Checks, and Blue and White Stripes, Plaids, Fancy Mixtures, and BLUE SERGES. One-quarter, one-half and full lined. Sizes for all.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—Fourth Floor

SHOE NEWS AND NEW SHOES

for Men—

Smart oxfords for dress and business wear, at prices substantially below present market worth—and present retail prices at some stores. Men have noticed the similarity of the shoes and the differences in costs, and have wondered why. Answer—advance contracts.

$6.00

At $3.95

Oxfords in Gun Metal and Patent Leather. Medium toes, English last, low broad heels. None at this price after these are gathered up.

At $4.75

Oxfords in Tan Cordo Calf. Built on narrow English last, with low, broad heels. Would cost us today about the price we ask.

At $6.00

Oxfords in Gun Metal, Patent Leather, Black Vici Kid, Ko-ko Calfskin, and Nut Brown Calfskin, the famous Gimbel "Sixes." Men say they're the best in New York.

for Women—

Sport pumps and oxfords that represent orders cancelled by some of the best shops in the country—stores that would have charged much higher prices had it not been for the backward season. They came to Gimbels at savings—which are passed right on to our customers.

$4.75

At $2.00

White Canvas Oxfords, with rubber soles and heels, trimmed with white perforated calfskin on circular vamp. Lace stays. Truly remarkable at the price.

At $3.75

White Buckskin Pumps, trimmed with small necktie bows. White Buckskin Pumps trimmed with tan calfskin or patent leather. All have white soles and heels.

At $4.75

White Buckskin Oxfords, with sand color leather perforated tips. White Buckskin Oxfords with dark grey kid perforated tips. Both have ivory soles and rubber heels.

SHOE DEPARTMENT—2nd Floor

Saturday Shirt Special!—2,400

Men's Soft-Cuff-Shirts at 95c each

Something that should appeal to men packing their trunks for vacation. Corded Madrases, crepe weaves and other serviceable shirtings, all this season's patterns, made to meet Gimbel requirements as to measurements and general wearing qualities. Smart French cuffs, centre pleat, neat pearl buttons. Sizes 14 to 17.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Broadway and 33rd Street

LAST CRACK AT

Those "Rex" Golf Balls

Purchased from J. P. Cochrane & Co., famous golf ball makers of London, Eng., and Edinburgh.

Regular 50c Quality.

at 34c ea.

3 for $1.00

$3.85 per dozen

The Liberty Loan has proved a tremendous success. The $2,000,000,000 goal was oversubscribed by about $1,000,000,000. Success was assured many hours before the time for subscriptions expired.

The success of the sale of Rex Golf Balls is also assured. Thousands of dozens have already been sold. This sale can't be "oversubscribed." We can't sell more than we have. So act quickly.

Synopsis of the Whole Golf Ball Story.

J. P. Cochrane & Co., of London and Edinburgh, are the largest manufacturers of Golf Balls in England.

The war crippled their industry.

Gimbel Brothers got an option on several thousand dozen "Rex" Golf Balls and agreed to dispose of them in New York and Philadelphia.

They were to come over in installments of 10,000.

No need to go into detail regarding the welcome they received from the men of New York and nearby. It rivalled the welcome of Pershing in France.

The last consignment of 10,000 golf balls was received last Wednesday.

All "Rex" Quality, soft rubber centre, wound with fine rubber tape, composition covering. Only bramble markings. Most of the golf balls are floaters.

"Rex" Golf Balls have always sold for 50c apiece.

At 34c you have one of the unusual opportunities presented by the war.

Sign up for a supply at once.

GIMBELS SPORTING GOODS STORE—Fourth Floor

Gimbel $2 Straws Are Leading the League

"International League!" Straws from New York, Baltimore, London and Florence, Italy. All tied for 1st place. In other words, one straw's as good as the other, but GIMBELS shows all so that every man can have his choice. Not only fine straws, but fine bands, (inside) fine leathers and linings, and fine workmanship throughout. $2.00

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—33rd Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384 386 388 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST.

Feature today—in their

Clearance Sales

Coats and Capes—formerly to $75—$18, $25

Street and Sports styles; of high quality materials.

Sports Skirts—formerly $35—at $25

Of figured and striped shantung, silk and washable satin.

Washable Outing Skirts—formerly $10 and $12—at $7.50

Blouses—formerly $15 to $25—at $6 and $8

Of Georgette crepe and chiffon; in white and colors.

Silk Sweaters—formerly $45—at $25

Of thread-silk in changeable effects—and Italian silk in high shades.

Form-Fitting Wool Sweaters—special at $7

Jersey Sweaters—Very special at $20

"Coat" and "Slip-on" styles—with or without sleeves.

Suits—formerly to $95—at $25, $35

For street, sports and semi-dress; of serges, tricots, twills, jerseys.

Dresses—formerly to $95—at $38

Tailored Day Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dance Frocks.

Flower-trimmed Hats—at $15

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

ITALY

Her Part In The War

The visit of the Italian Commission to this country has naturally renewed the interest of the American people in Italy's activities and aims in this world-wide conflict. The following books treat of this subject from various viewpoints:

Greater Italy—*William K. Wallace*	$2.24
Italy and the War—*Jacques Bainville*	89c
Latin at War—*Will Irwin*	1.58
Italy at War—*E. Alexander Powell*	1.34
Italy, France and Britain at War—*H. G. Wells*	1.34
From the Triple to the Quadruple Alliance—*Dr. E. J. Dillon*	1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

B. Altman & Co.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 12 NOON

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Direct Elevators on 35th St. Side

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

Look Into These Clothes And Examine the Tailoring

Men's and Young Men's

SUITS at $19.75

such as these, are tailored much better than others think necessary and would sell at higher prices elsewhere. The fabrics and styles also are of better qualities than you will find in other good stores at the same price.

English Sack Coats
Conservative Models
Pinch Backs
Norfolks and
Double Breasted Styles.

All carefully tailored from fancy mixed Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns, Flannels and Serges, in a variety of smart summery colorings.

Other Suits $14.75 to $39.75

These Two Books You Must Read

The BATTLE of the SOMME

By JOHN BUCHAN

Author of "Nelson's History of the War," "Greenmantle," etc.

Would you understand the present great drive of the British—its real object—the gigantic preparatory moves which have led up to it—the wonderful technique of offensive now being used? This wonderfully readable account of the Somme campaign is illustrated with 67 remarkable maps and photographs. It is one of the few historical narratives which are actually fascinating to read.

At all Booksellers $1.50

The GERMAN TERROR in BELGIUM By ARNOLD TOYNBEE

It is high time that the American people understood the truth of German brutality in Belgium. In this record the reader marches with the German army from the frontier to Liege, from Liege to Louvain, witnessing at every stage of the journey exactly what occurred—exactly as it occurred. This is a book for every doubting Thomas who "wants to know the facts." With maps and photographs.

At all Booksellers $1.00

The Doran Books

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY :: New York

Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

ACCUSES MALTBIE IN EDISON RATE CASE

Service Commissioner Whitney Says City Chamberlain Prevented Valuation.

COMPROMISES THE RESULT

Also Declares Ex-Commissioner Delayed Completion of Lexington Avenue Subway.

In a statement to the Public Service Commission yesterday Commissioner Whitney said that City Chamberlain Maltbie was responsible for the present squabbling over the rate to be charged by the New York Edison Company, because Mr. Maltbie had failed, when he was a Public Service Commissioner, to require a valuation of the company's property. The company had tentatively agreed to reduce its rate to 7 cents per kilowatt hour on July 1 when the present rate of 7½ cents went into effect on Jan. 1 last.

Delays in the hearings resulted in fiery statements by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Maltbie, the former accusing the latter of asking for an adjournment so that he could attend to the interests of private clients in Boston. Mr. Maltbie hotly denied the truth of this, and said that Mr. Whitney knew it was not true when he said it. Part of Mr. Whitney's statement ran:

"Mr. Maltbie says he didn't ask for an adjournment to go to Boston, and that he didn't go to Boston. He is silent as to whether he had any clients in Boston. In respect to the principles that Mr. Maltbie had in regard to both rapid transit and regulation matters I was perhaps more in sympathy with him than any one else, yet the method of carrying out the principles in the matter of delay and other things were such as to be properly subject to criticism.

"I mean by that, such matters as the New York Edison case, which was begun in 1912, and was compromised in the Spring of 1915, and again compromised by this commission six months ago. There was a failure on his part to require a valuation to be made at the beginning of the case. The absence of that valuation has made it impossible to fix a proper, reasonable rate, and necessitated these various compromises which will have to continue until a valuation is made."

Mr. Whitney said that Mr. Maltbie was also responsible for nearly a year's delay in the Lexington Avenue subway because of a difference of opinion as to where the connection with Park Avenue should be, and that he was similarly responsible for a long delay in the transfer of certain property at the Jerome Park reservoir as a site for a storage yard for cars. The storage yard matter is still pending before the Sinking Fund Commission, because Mr. Maltbie thinks the yard ought to be somewhere else. Going back to the Edison rate case Mr. Whitney said:

"In speaking of the New York Edison case he [Mr. Maltbie] says that the rates were reduced about $3,250,000 per annum, estimated according to the business of the company at the time the reductions were made. If there had been a valuation of the property of the company in 1912, when the case started, it would have been possible for the commission in 1915, to fix a proper, reasonable rate based on the valuation."

In reply to a statement made by Mr. Maltbie that if the other members of the commission had agreed with him the reduction in the rates would have been a million dollars more, Mr. Whitney said:

"That is based on the assumption that the rate which he recommended could have been sustained in the courts. It is exceedingly doubtful whether that rate could have been sustained, because there was no valuation of the property, and therefore no basis on which to defend a review by certiorari, and a compromise was effected. The actual reduction in the revenue of the company was not as great as indicated by Mr. Maltbie."

White Shoes—
Timely and Smart
—are a proved economy—readily adaptable to any costume.

"Wyclo" Cloth Lace Boots, ivory leather soles; self-covered heels, $4.98

White Nubuck Lace Shoes—for street wear, with covered French heels; for sport wear, with rubber soles and heels, $5.98

Second Floor.

Flag Button Free. Present This Ad. (172).

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO The home of truth
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

HERBERT F. TAYLOR, Inc.
Military & Naval Tailors
and
General Outfitters
561 Fifth Ave., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill 882
Officers Uniforms made to order.
Regulation Serges and Twillets.
Service Kits.
PROMPT DELIVERIES.

DISEASES IN MILK
The Remedy Pasteurization
The Life-Work of
Nathan Straus
By Lina Gutherz Straus
2 Edition. Revised & Enlarged.
$2.50 net. Postage Extra. All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Don't Buy New Window Shades
Old Shades Cleaned Equal to New
By the Segall process, a new and absolutely unique method. Shades called for and delivered. Estimates submitted. Phone Academy 2214. Out-of-town inquiries invited.
Chas. Segall, 2744-2748 Broadway New York.

A STUDENT IN ARMS
By DONALD HANKEY
One of those haunting books which fills you with a desire to send it to a friend.
$1.50 net. Postage extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

Remarkable Values Today in

Women's New Foulard Dresses at $18.50

In two very becoming models, one with surplice waist and bottom of draped skirt in coin dot Foulard, sleeves and upper part of skirt being developed in Georgette Crepe. The second model is of Foulard with white Taffeta collar, and cuffs and vestee of Georgette Crepe. Obtainable in Navy Blue or Black, with coin dot in white. Sizes 34 to 44.

Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses Special $14.50

This is a most extraordinary offering of dresses for present wear, in three delightful models fashioned of Navy Blue or Black Taffeta combined with Georgette Crepe. Sizes 34 to 42.

Dainty White Lingerie Dresses at $10.95 $12.50 $15

These cool, summertime frocks are developed in embroidered voile that can be easily tubbed. Dressy waistline and straight line models to choose from, in plain or simple tucked models. Sizes 34 to 44.

Tub Frocks of Voile or Gingham

in five special groups at

$6.50 $7.50 $8.95 $10 $12.95

For porch, garden, beach and general wear, in stunning models developed in Striped, Checked and Plaid Voiles and Ginghams. Full size and color assortments.

For Today, Saturday,

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of

Women's Coats and Wraps

at ⅓ to ½ below regular prices

An unusually complete assortment of smart coats in stunning styles for touring, motoring and street wear, reduced to insure immediate clearance. Made of Charmeuse, Taffeta, Satin, Silk Poplin, Burella Cloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Serge, Velour Checks, and Stripes. Not all sizes in each model, but your size in one of the many styles included.

Sport Coats..were $15.00 to $18.50..now **$7.95**
Coats.....were $15.00 to $19.50..now **$10.00**
Coats and Wraps, were $19.50 to $29.50..now **$16.50**
Coats and Wraps, were $39.50 to $49.50..now **$25.00**

Women's Rubberized Raincoats Today at $5.00

Smart belted models in Bombazine, or Cantonette, Navy Blue, Black and Tan. Guaranteed absolutely waterproof. This is an exceptional offering and one that we may not be able to duplicate for some time.

Introducing Today, on the Third Floor

Society Voile Undergarments for Women at 98c and $1.98

Society Voile Undergarments are the very newest idea in Summer undertogs for women, and are now to be seen **only at Saks.** Society Voile will launder satisfactorily, is dainty, and something the woman of refinement will welcome. Included in this initial presentation today:

Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises

in plain mesh, shadow stripe, and lace stripe designs, some trimmed with hand-embroidery in colors, edged with dainty lace, or trimmed with simple ribbon casings. All sizes.

Sweaters Are in Favor

at all leading resorts. They are to be seen on the polished floor, the links, the courts and the beaches. We shall feature today:

Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters at $5.95

A very charming model with large sailor collar, sash, and new patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Gold, Copenhagen Blue, Green and Purple.

New Russian Back Sweaters, $10

Made of Fibre Silk, showing attractive collar and novel pockets. Colors: Turquoise, Rose, Green, White, and Black.

Fashionable Shetland Wool Sweaters, $14.95

Very attractive model, with large striped sailor collar, sash and pockets. Colors: Pink with White Stripes; White with Black Stripes, and Corn with White.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

White Hats are the vogue. We shall present a wonderful collection today in a special display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

featuring White Satin Hats that are without precedent for beauty of design and finish. They are all skillful copies of much higher-priced models and cannot be duplicated anywhere at anything near this modest price. Represented in the collection are:

Dainty Sailor Hats, Side Roll Effects, Mushroom Hats, and Chic Turbans

Together with these charming creations will be offered hats in Solid Black, Navy Blue, Sand Color, and smart combination effects. The values are most extraordinary.

Third Floor.

200 Women's Tailored Suits

Formerly from $29.50 to $45

Reduced to $18.50

An unusual opportunity to secure a high-grade suit at much below the regular price. The models are full of individuality, and excellently tailored. Made of Men's Wear Serge, Twills, Gabardine, Vigereaux, Burella, Wool Jersey, and Silks. All fashionable colors, including Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 50½, but not every size in each style.

Also—Suits for Sport and Travel Special at $12.50

A collection of six very charming models, in sport, plain tailored, and smart military and trench effects. Made of Linen, Cotton Gunniburl, Gabardine, Khaki, and Wool Jersey. Sizes 34 to 44; one model to 50½.

Two Important Values Today in

Women's Newest Bathing Suits

At $3.95—All Wool Knit Suits, with or without sleeves, trimmed in contrasting colors. Also—belted slip-on models with strap sleeves, made of silk poplin or surf satin in black or navy blue. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $6.95—Satin, Poplin, Mohair, and All-Wool Knit Suits in one piece slip-on, fancy waist, and Princess models, semi-belted, with or without sleeves. Trimmed in contrasting color. Sizes to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Beginning Today, at 9 A. M.

An Extraordinary Special Offering of

Women's Wool Jersey Sport Skirts Reduced to $5.95

Formerly $12.50 to $19.50

Nothing newer, nothing better for present wear than a Wool Jersey Sport Skirt. In this special offering are eight distinct models in button front and side effects, exhibiting many exclusive notes in pockets and belts. All wanted colors.

Also—Four Important Values in

Fashionable Summer Skirts

at the following remarkable prices:

At $3.95—New Wash Skirts in several charming models, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, Plain and Figured Gabardine or Pique. Sizes to 36.

At $2.95—Smart Wide Wale Corduroy Skirts of exceptional quality, showing new pockets and belt. In white only. Waistbands to 36.

At $1.95—New Tub Skirts in button front and side effects. Made of Pique, Gabardine, Colored and White Gunniburl and Corduroy. Waistbands to 36.

At $2.95—Serviceable Wash Skirts in several distinct models, made of Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy, or Pique, trimmed with pearl buttons. Sizes to 36.

A Special Value on the Sixth Floor

Men's Standard U. S. Khaki Riding Breeches, $3.50

Most remarkable value. Made of regulation Olive Drab Khaki. Seat reinforced to insure satisfactory wear.

Of Unusual Importance to Parents

Boys' Serviceable Suits Reduced to $8.50

Extra Knickerbockers Included

These are as fine boys' suits as can be found anywhere. The models are distinctly individual, the fabrics are of the hard-wearing variety, and the tailoring has been executed by men who are specialists in clothes for boys. With woolens constantly rising, these reductions should prove very attractive. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits at $9.95

Extra Knickers Included

Only at Saks can such suits be seen at this price. Made of All-Wool Serge, of a quality foreign to most suits below the $12 mark. The models are new, and the tailoring beyond criticism. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits, $3.50

Cool, Summer-time suits, in very attractive models, made of Tan or Grey Crash, or serviceable White Duck. Ages 8 to 16.

Boys' Worsted Bathing Suits, $2.25

Pure Worsted Suits in one and two-piece models. Splendid variety of colors. Sizes 26 to 36.

Children's Bathing Suits, $2.95

Exclusive Saks' models. Made of Pure Worsted, Sweater Knit, in all wanted colors. Ages 2 to 10 years.

In the Misses' Department Today

Taffeta Silk Frocks at $18.50

In models decidedly new

Smart, dainty frocks for Summer afternoon and street wear, designed on youthful lines in Navy, Blue Taffeta with full shirred, two-tier and draped side effect skirts. Waists are in bodice and blouse styles with Georgette Crepe sleeves and Satin or Georgette Crepe collar. Ages 14 to 18 years. Remarkable values.

Misses' Summer-Like Dresses at $5.95 and $8.75

A most uncommon assortment of models, cut along the newest lines. Fashioned of Novelty Cotton Voiles; Plain White and Colored Voiles; Large Plaid and Small Checked Ginghams. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Suits and Coats for Misses Radically Reduced

These are all from regular stock. They have been tailored to meet the requirements of a most discriminating clientele, in the season's most fashionable materials. At these reduced prices they are the greatest values ever offered.

Suits..formerly $25.00 and $29.50..now **$17.50**
Suits..formerly $35.00 and $37.50..now **$25.00**
Suits..formerly $45.00 to $55.00..now **$34.00**
Suits..formerly $59,50 to $79.50..now **$42.50**

Coats..formerly $22.50 to $25.00..now **$15.00**
Coats..formerly $29.50 to $35.00..now **$25.00**
Coats..formerly $39.50 to $45.00..now **$29.50**
Coats..formerly $49.50 to $55.00..now **$35.00**

Girls' Coats, formerly $7.95 to $9.95, now **$4.95**
Girls' Coats, formerly $11.95 to $13.50, now **$7.95**
Girls' Coats, formerly $15.00 to $18.50, now **$9.95**
Girls' Coats, formerly $22.50 to $25.00, now **$12.95**

Misses' Washable Summer Skirts Today $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Smart side and button front skirts with slit or patch pockets and detachable belts. Made of Pique, Gabardine, or Washable Velvet Corduroy. Lengths 33 to 36.

Summer Dresses for Girls Special $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

At each price the variety of models and materials is most remarkable. Included are Empire and waistline effects, exceptionally well made of Voiles, Gingham, Checks and Novelty Cotton Fabrics. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

1,000 Middy Blouses for Girls and Misses Special at $1

A most remarkable collection of well-made blouses in regulation, coat and smocked styles, with new pockets and belts. White with collar and cuffs in contrasting color. Sizes 6 to 20 years. *Second Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Come Through to This Sale of Men's Low Shoes

Other men have taken advantage of this event and provided themselves with extra Oxfords at prices much lower than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. The qualities and styles are here; the sizes are incomplete, but yours may still be in stock. Drop in today for a few minutes and see for yourself.

$3.89

Black or Tan Oxfords, including genuine Cordovan and pigskin, in several smart shapes, with invisible eyelets and Goodyear welted soles.

$2.89

Black or Tan Oxfords of good wearing leathers, Goodyear welted soles. Well made.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black or white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89

An excellent collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics; Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Woven Names on Tape For Military Men

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish by far the best method. Gross, $1.84; Half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Dept., Main Floor, 34th St.

Clear Havana Cigars

For the man who enjoys a cigar of fine Cuban tobacco we suggest:

Mi Hogar Cigars, Selection Number One, packed in natural Cedar Humidors to keep them in good condition. Specially Priced, Box of 50, $5.94

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Better Service for Camera Folks

During the summer months a branch of the Camera Department will be maintained on the Main Floor, at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. Orders for developing and printing may be left here and supplies purchased at "lowest in the city" prices.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway, and Fifth Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

WILSON SPEEDS UP FOOD CONTROL BILL

Calls Senator Martin to White House and Protests Against Further Delay.

STARTS ACTION AT CAPITOL

Chamberlain Introduces Bill and Gore Summons Committee —Bitter Fight Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson talked for an hour with Senator Martin, Democratic leader of the Senate, at the White House today, and is understood to have told the Senator plainly that he was perplexed over the delay of Congress in acting on the various war measures. The President insisted once more that Congress stop its long debates over the urgent war legislation.

The President urged again the importance of passing the Food Control bill, the Railroad Preferential Routing bill, and the War Revenue bill, all of which have now been under consideration in Congress for more than a month. Mr. Wilson is said to have told Mr. Martin that unless Congress acted quickly he would take the fight in his own hands.

Senator Gore, Chairmah of the Agriculture Committee, also was at the White House, and when he and Senator Martin returned to the Capitol steps were taken to bring the food bill up for action as soon as possible. The understanding had been that the Senate would not consider the measure until after the House had disposed of it. The President is particularly anxious to have the bill passed by July 1, before harvesting begins.

Later Senator Chamberlain, senior Democrat of the Agriculture Committee, introduced the Lever House bill for formal reference to the committee, which was called by Senator Gore to meet tomorrow with a view to an immediate report. Senator Gore, although he opposes many of its provisions, proposed that the committee bring out the bill tomorrow without amendment or recommendation, in ordes to place it in position for immediate debate, but the members of the committee are said to be closely divided on the question.

Hollis and Kenyon See Wilson.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrat, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, called on the President this afternoon on their own initiative and expressed to him the hope that efforts would be made to have the food legislation expedited. They said that they represented nobody but themselves, but they felt that they should explain the situation to him.

Senator Hollis urged the President to make an address in favor of the food legislation before the two houses of Congress, but in this he was not in agreement with Senator Kenyon, who thought that the appearance of the President at the Capitol would give the impression of coercion and would tend to strengthen the opposition to the measure. The President indicated that he was inclined to take Senator Kenyon's view and preferred to adopt other means of making Congress realize the necessity of passing the Food bill.

Both Senator Hollis and Senator Kenyon asked the President to use his influence to have the Food bill placed ahead of the War Revenue bill. They said that the enactment of the war revenue law was not necessary now because the Treasury had plenty of money for immediate needs, and the large amount obtained from the subscriptions to Liberty bonds would keep the Government going for some time.

The difficulties in the way of the pending legislation were outlined to the President by Senator Martin, who told him that the fight was by no means partisan. The Democratic leader pointed out that many Democrats in the Senate were opposed to the Food bill and other legislation as a matter of principle; that they disapproved of putting so much power in the hands of officials as the bills contemplated. The attacks made in the Senate against this concentration of authority, Mr. Martin said, were not directed against the President, but against the idea of allowing unrestricted power to be vested with any individual.

The President was informed that many Republican and Democratic Senators were bitterly opposed to the idea of a food controller with the broad power comprehended in the Lever or House bill. They felt that the authority conferred by the Lever bill to seize all food products and control all the means through which they are distributed was unconstitutional. Some of the Republican opponents of the bill, it was pointed out, were willing to have a food controller appointed whose function would be that of a purchasing agent for the Government, so as to prevent combinations to corner the market. This agent, they believed, ought to have power to regulate the flow of foodstuffs, not alone in this country but to the Allies. But they insistently opposed anything that savored of confiscation of food products or taking over any business relating to them.

Favor Anti-Hoarding Clause.

Another point upon which the Republican opponents of the Food bill were practically agreed, the President was informed, was for a stringent law against hoarding of foodstuffs. They were willing to vote for this feature of the Lever bill. The minimum price for the producer of food products was also favored by the Republicans as a measure to protect the farmer. But they opposed fixing any maximum price. The Republicans do not stand alone in their attitude on these three provisions of the bill. Senator Martin said, for many Democrats take exactly the same position and threaten to stick to it when the bill comes up for final vote. Some of the Democrats, and also the Republicans, are convinced that rigid legislation against food hoarding will solve the most difficult problem of control. They would have heavy penalties put upon offenders, besides having their foodstuffs seized. The Government, they think, ought to have power to sell any seized foodstuffs and to deduct from the profit that would go to the owner any cost entailed in their handling. But they would not go so far as to authorize the Government to confiscate any foodstuffs without compensating the owners.

While there is opposition to the creation of a Food Administrator as provided in the Lever bill, the President was informed that it was likely that this feature of the bill would go through, but that the power to be conferred would be curtailed.

The fight upon the bill is expected to run on for two weeks or possibly longer. The preferential routing bill, giving the President power to commandeer the railroads of the country during the war, has been before the Senate for five days, and is expected to reach a vote by the middle of next week.

SPLIT ON FOOD BILL.

Haugen of Agriculture Committee Files Minority Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A minority report on the Administration's Food Control bill, which is to take the right of way in the House on Monday, was filed today by Representative Haugen of Iowa, ranking Republican of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Haugen does not object to food control legislation, but contends that the bill as amended by the committee is not the comprehensive measure it should be.

When the bill was first introduced, Representative Haugen says, it included provision for governmental control of the handling of foodstuffs, fuel, shoes, clothing, and other necessaries of life. As reported by the committee, the bill covers food and fuel only.

Mr. Haugen says the products of the farm should not be singled out during the period of the war, but that the Government should exercise supervision over the sale, transportation, and distribution of all necessaries, including clothing. The Haugen report is probably the first of a series to be filed on the food measure. Representatives Young of Texas and Wilson of Illinois are expected to file minority views.

By unanimous consent agreement the Food bill will remain the order of business in the House until a vote has been taken. Indications are the measure will be approved by a substantial majority, although there will be considerable opposition, led by Representatives Cannon of Illinois, Moore of Pennsylvania, and Haugen of Iowa.

FOOD INQUIRY BEGINS JULY 1.

Federal Trade Commission to Take Up Meat Prices First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Federal Trade Commission is formulating plans for an investigation of food prices to begin on July 1, when it is expected that the funds for the work will be available. The commission will take up the prices of meat products first, and with this object in view a staff of accountants and investigators is being assembled. The investigation will be made with the aid and co-operation of other Federal departments having facilities for gathering information regarding food.

PERKINS FAVORS FOOD BILL.

Believes Speculators Are Opposing President's Program.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, said yesterday that he was in favor of President Wilson's food legislation program.

"I have noticed," he said, "that Mr. Wilson is beginning to stir up Congress on the necessity for food legislation. I am very glad he is, because I believe most thoroughly in what he is asking Congress to do. The delay over this legislation is exceedingly unfortunate. It is, in my judgment, caused by the same men and the same influences that were exerted at Albany last Winter, and resulted in defeating the kind of legislation that should have been enacted in this State. The President will find that he is up against the speculators and the ring of unconscionable gamblers in foodstuffs that infest this country. He will have to go at it with all his might and main if he gets any powers at all for Mr. Hoover that will be worth having, or that will enable Mr. Hoover to do the absolutely necessary things that must be done if the people of this country are to be saved from a very serious situation in the matter of food next Winter, and if we are to do our share as a country in helping the Allies out of their serious straits in the matter of food. More power to the President's arm in this respect, say I."

Widowed Mother Needs Help.

Widowhood and poor health have made the lot of a Brooklyn woman unhappy. Since her husband died leaving her with no money and three small children she has struggled and managed to keep the home together. But as her health grew worse and the price of food advanced she found it impossible to make ends meet and asked outside aid. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is looking after the woman's health and is providing a special diet prescribed by her physician. To keep the home together until the mother's health returns and the oldest boy is able to help a little, a weekly allowance will be necessary to cover the cost of food and rent. Large or small contributions toward a fund of $150 for this purpose may be mailed to the bureau marked "for 0321 T."

MRS. SUNDAY BACK AT THE TABERNACLE

Crowd That Fills Seats and Standing Room Cheers Her Reappearance on Platform.

FIFTY SPECIAL DELEGATIONS

Dr. MacLeod, in an Appeal for a Free Will Offering, Tells of Sunday's Private Charity.

Billy Sunday "stood them up" in the Tabernacle last night. Every one of the 12,000 seats in Broadway's pineboard tent was occupied before he reached the hall, and when the evangelist began his evening sermon it was estimated that 5,000 persons were standing. Mrs. Sunday was present for the first time since her illness. When she was seen on the platform the audience cheered for several minutes. After Mrs. Sunday had acknowledged this tribute and had expressed delight in returning to "her friends," a large floral piece was presented to her. She had not fully recovered from her illness, so she took no active part in the services, but reclined in an armchair.

It was said that the audience included fifty special delegations, several of which came from points as far away as New Canaan, Conn. Among them were railway employes and representatives of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., employes of Bloomingdale Brothers and the National Biscuit Company. Among Sunday's guests on the platform were Major Louis L. Seaman, United States Army Medical Corps, and Surgeon William S. Cambridge, United States Navy.

The Rev. M. J. MacLeod of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, during his appeal for the free will offering, which the evangelist has donated in advance to the navy work of the Y. M. C. A. and the American Red Cross, told of one of Sunday's recent charities.

"Billy Sunday is a great American," said Mr. MacLeod. "I know of some of the quiet good he has done. A woman only a few days ago who had tried to clear a mortgage of $2,000 from her home showed to a friend of mine a check she had received from Mr. Sunday. This was his act of practical charity, to a woman whom he had never seen."

Arthur M. Harris, Chairman of the Tabernacle Finance Committee, announced that checks aggregating $80,000 had already been received for the free-will offering.

"Excuses" was Sunday's topic last evening, upon which he built an arraignment of men and women and a refutation of their arguments for refusal to accept the Saviour. "Man is not lost because of any purpose or decree on the part of God," said Sunday. "We all deserve hell if we get our just deserts, for salvation does not come as a reward of merit. Everybody is weak, but God's strength is made perfect in weakness. Don't look at your weakness, but at the Saviour that you have. Why don't you come to Christ?"

PAY $14,700,000 INCOME TAX.

Officials Confident that Estimated $360,000,000 Will Be Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Income tax receipts took a jump today, the last for making payments without penalties, from $6,045,000, the receipts of yesterday, to $14,700,000. The final income tax reports received from ten Internal Revenue districts, indicate that estimates made early in the fiscal year will be fully sustained if not exceeded. The receipts of income tax during June, including today, amount to $83,487,000, and for the year to $283,238,000.

The estimated total of the income tax based on receipts of former years with changes due to the legislation of last August, was placed at $360,000,000 and this mark, officials said tonight, would in all probability be reached.

The rush of persons to pay their income taxes yesterday was greater, according to reports, than on the last day of any previous period for payments, and, although local Collectors of Internal Revenue were not permitted to make public figures, every surface indication was that the income tax receipts in New York this year far exceeded those of any former year. For ten days, beginning this morning, those making belated returns will have to pay a 50 per cent. penalty unless they can show sufficient cause to justify their delay, and after the ten-day period the final days of grace will have passed. It is not believed that many persons paying taxes of considerable size are delinquent now, and the officials do not expect the volume of the receipts to be swelled much by payments still to be made.

There are three offices in the city for receiving income tax payments—in the Custom House, at 1,150 Broadway, and in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, and it was to these that the streams of men and money poured yesterday. The greatest rush was probably to 1,150 Broadway, the headquarters of the Third District, which includes practically all of the city above Canal Street, and Mark Eisner, the Collector of the district, was compelled to engage a second cashier to assist the one regularly employed. The scenes at the Broadway office were practically duplicated in the Custom House and Brooklyn, where the facilities of the offices were taxed to their limit.

JEWISH CONGRESS ELECTION

Fifteen Delegates Chosen to Represent the Bronx.

The election of fifteen more delegates to the American Jewish Congress, which is to be held in Washington on Sept. 2, was announced by the Executive Committee of the congress yesterday. These delegates represent the Sixth District, which covers the Bronx. They are:

Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, the Jewish writer; Solomon Bloomgarden, who is known as "Yehoash;" Dr. H. A. Epstein, Rabbi A. Gallant, Z. Cutler, Dr. J. Solataroff, Mrs. Stella Shafer Epstein, Dr. Simon Hirdansky, Israel Wolf, Herman Hertzberg, H. J. Kahn, Mrs. H. Solotaroff, Philip Wattenberg, and Henry L. Slobodin.

The ballots of four more of the New York districts are still to be counted.

War Budget Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson today signed the $3,000,000,000 War Budget bill which carries appropriations for the new army and other war preparations.

It is the largest single appropriation measure ever enacted by any Government.

GIRL FARMERS DRIVE IN A MUDDY PARADE

Some Guide Tractors. Others Three-Horse Teams, at Opening of New School Barracks.

DOING THEIR BIT ON THE SOIL

Dean Gildersleeve Says the Women Are Solving Farm Problems 'Without Frills or Foolishness.'

Sixty-seven "aggies" of varying degrees of youth and beauty, all dressed in khaki and muddy boots, appeared in procession, driving their own tractors and two and three horse wagons, yesterday, for the opening of the new barracks of No. 6 National Service School of the New York City Branch, Woman's Section of the Navy League, at Farmingdale, L. I.

The "aggies"—agriculturists—are the girls and women who are "doing their bit" by learning to plow the fields and raise crops. The girls, with two exceptions, have been in the school for only two months, but that has been long enough for them to learn to like the work and to prove to other people that they can do it; so the city branch of the league, assisted by the State, has put up the barracks for them, which were formally opened yesterday with exercises that drew many visitors from New York.

The new building is a long, low structure, which cost $7,500, the league giving $2,000. It contains twenty sleeping rooms, each to accommodate two "aggies," and a large separate bathroom pavilion. Miss Fay Kellogg, the architect, made the dedicatory speech. It was short: "We needed barracks, and here they are."

The exercises were in the open, the speeches made from a temporary platform, and the audience, made up mostly of women, many of whom were doing war knitting, sat on plank benches. Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Chairman of the Agricultural Department, was on the platform. Miss Winifred Holt of the Light House for the Blind, in this city, was one of the speakers, along with Colonel Thompson and William M. Baldwin. Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College told the audience that the women were solving the problem of work on the farm without frills or foolishness. "I represent the Committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense," said Miss Gildersleeve, "and I blush to say it, for I do not know the difference between a carrot and a turnip when they are put before me. We shall have accomplished a great deal of permanent value, to continue after the war," she said in conclusion, "if we have proved that agriculture, a profession which requires intelligence, science, and muscular work in the open air, can be done by women."

A. A. Johnson, head of the Farmingdale State School of Agriculture, in which the women are working, said that one woman with modern farm implements could do the work once done by three men and seven horses.

Then the bugle sounded, a new flag, presented to the women, was raised in front of the barracks, and the building was formally opened.

The "aggies," who are sometimes called farmerettes, are often mentioned in The Furrow, the school magazine. The following, by D. B. G., is the opening poem of the June number:

PLANTING SONG OF THE FARMERETTES.

(To the tune of "Tipperary.")

Nellie was a peasgoose,
And Sue a social light,
But when the Germans sank our boats
They both set out to fight.
Grabbing up a rake and hoe,
They joined the food armee,
Now they're out at Farmingdale,
A-fighting for the free.

Chorus.

It's a hard job to plant potatoes,
It's a darn sight worse to hoe;
It's a hard job to weed tomatoes,
When the pesky things do grow.
Farewell to all the bright lights,
Good-bye old Broadway,
We are all out here to serve our country,
And you bet we'll stay.

The boys of the school have had to make many sacrifices since the entrance of the girls, to make room for them, but they have done it gracefully and there are rumors of moonlight walks and some of the girls are said to get their gardens weeded more quickly than would be possible with only one pair of hands, showing that the sacrifice was not unwillingly made.

STRAUS MILK STANDS OPEN.

Sale of Pasteurized Beverage at a Cent a Glass Begins in Parks Today.

The Summer work of the Nathan Straus pasteurized milk stations will begin today with the opening of depots in the parks, where pasteurized milk will be sold at one cent a glass and pasteurized and modified milk supplied in the nursing bottles, ready for use upon warning.

Stations will be opened in Battery, City Hall, Central and Seward Parks, and on the Educational Alliance Roof Garden. This is in addition to the depots maintained the entire year at 348 East Thirty-second Street, 54 Market Street, 402 West Thirty-seventh Street, 322 East Fifty-ninth Street, 38 Macdougal Street, 308 East 111th Street, Tompkins Square, and Mount Morris Park.

This Summer is the twenty-fifth of Mr. Straus's efforts to save babies by supplying proper milk.

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BEHIND THE THICKET

By W. E. B. Henderson

N. Y. Tribune says:—Mr. Henderson's work reaches a standard of excellence not often approximated in current fiction, and in the daring climax of the plot it stands unsurpassed.

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DRAFT EXEMPTIONS

How the Government Will Choose the First Contingent From the 10,000,000 Men Who Registered

The fact that practically ten million men of military age registered in one day in the United States is, in the opinion of American newspapers, this country's conclusive answer to all efforts to convince the German people that this is "Wilson's War" and that it is without popular support or approval in the world's greatest Republic. It is also, they add, our answer to "the spies, the conspirators, the demagogs who tried to obstruct the Draft Law." The history of the past several days will be read and studied in Berlin where it will be recognized, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, as "a registration not merely of men but of a national purpose, indorsed, supported, and confirmed."

Now that the first step in raising an immense American army has been taken, the question as to who will be exempt from military duty is engrossing public attention. In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 16th the leading article gives a comprehensive account drawn from the press of the United States of the workings of the draft, and also includes the latest obtainable information as to the government's plan for passing upon the cases of men who have claimed, or will claim, exemption. Other articles of more than usual interest are:

The Socialist As a Patriot

Socialism in Germany Being German, Why Can't Socialism in America Be American, Non-Socialist Editors Are Asking

Why We Are Fighting Germany
War-Time Raids on Labor
What England Thinks of Us
Food Without Farms
How Naval Flags Are Made
The Theater-Women's War Work
A Mid-Victorian Literary Tempest
An Objector to Theology in National Hymns
Why Protestants Stay Protestants
China's New Revolution
Ireland To-day and West Virginia in 1861
The Stockholm Conference
An Office-Holding Family
Will There Be a Fuel Famine?
How Russia Glorifies the Folk Tale
Real Amusement for the Training-Camps Instead of Drink and Vice
The Rich Not Running the Churches

Many Interesting Illustrations

A Social and Business Asset of Great Value

There is no knowledge of more importance to the busy man or woman of to-day than accurate information on current events—a correct understanding of what is going on in the world about them, the great movements, social, commercial, and political, that are taking place daily and hourly. Such knowledge means everything to you. It will be a big advantage to you in your business, a valuable asset in society, and will broaden and clarify your view-point in a hundred ways. THE LITERARY DIGEST is the one periodical that enables you to form an impartial opinion upon great world-happenings, because it gives you both sides of all the news and the important questions of the day, quoting without bias from publications of the most diametrically opposing views. It makes no attempt to influence your judgment, but leaves you to form your own estimate. You will find it more than worth while.

June 16th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

NEWS-DEALERS may now obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers.

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Every day the Ledger's Business Section contains four to eight pages of news and comment concerning business—*your* business and every other man's business—news not found in any other daily newspaper.

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The Public Ledger is more than the "leading reporter of local business news"; it is the *national* business man's newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

MRS. HYMAN ADMITS SHE HAS NO FUNDS

Woman Arrested in Alleged Swindle Tells Federal Court She Is Reduced to $5.

SAYS RECEIPTS WERE LARGE

Confides to Reporters That Patrons May Have Paid $250,000—Unable to Get $25,000 Bail.

Mrs. Ray Hyman, whose activities in conducting an alleged get-rich-quick scheme, which for a time paid a few investors from 50 to 100 per cent. a month, were brought to the attention of the District Attorney by those who failed to receive any returns on their money, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court yesterday on a short affidavit charging her with grand larceny. The complainant was Edward Grossman, a dealer in oils and grease at 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, who alleged that he gave Mrs. Hyman $1,250 on June 8, for which she has failed to account. Mr. Grossman stated in court that his losses totaled more than $20,000.

There were more than fifty of Mrs. Hyman's alleged victims on hand in the courtrooms with their attorneys, trying to tell the court the extent of their losses. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Lazarus, who said that he had the names of persons who were defrauded out of $28,000, Magistrate Breen fixed bail at $25,000 and adjourned the examination of the defendant until Monday. Mrs. Hyman entered a plea of not guilty.

After the proceedings were over Mrs. Hyman was taken on a writ of habeas corpus to the Federal Building to give testimony before Federal Commissioner Gilchrist in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding started against Mrs. Rebecca Fishkin, one of Mrs. Hyman's patrons.

On the witness stand Mrs. Hyman admitted that she had paid the exorbitant rates of interest to her patrons until last Saturday, when she said the amounts of interest due totaled more than $50,000 and she only had $6,750 on hand.

Asked what had become of this money, the witness declared that Frank Starkman, a customer, who, she said, had a claim of $5,000, came to her home and took the money from her bag. Mrs. Hyman at first denied that she had been engaged in the loan business, but when the question was pressed she finally said that some of the money had been lent "to some people who paid me 6 per cent. interest." Archibald Palmer, attorney for the receiver, who was examining Mrs. Hyman, then asked her how she made up the remaining 44 per cent. in order to pay the 50 per cent. or more due each month to her investors. Mrs. Hyman declined to answer this question.

In testifying concerning her assets, Mrs. Hyman was asked to show what her handbag contained. At first she refused, and when a further demand was made she appealed to the Commissioner, who ruled against her. She opened the bag and dumped the contents on the table, which consisted of a five-dollar bill and a set of false teeth. These two articles she maintained were all that she owned.

Several witnesses who alleged losses of different amounts testified that Mrs. Hyman told them when they demanded their money that a man had run away with it, but that she expected to get it back once he was arrested.

When interviewed by reporters after testifying, Mrs. Hyman denied that she had received as much as $500,000 from her patrons, but admitted that the amount might reach half that sum.

"Did you use the money you received from the new customers to pay the interest due on the investments of the old customers?" she was asked.

"Yes," she replied, "they got it all. I never got a cent."

Mrs. Hyman said that she would communicate with the District Attorney and tell the whole story. Up until last night she had not been able to procure bail.

CITY COLLEGE AMBULANCE.

Alumni Association Underwrites Project for Work in France.

City College will send an Ambulance Unit to France soon. The Directors of the Associate Alumni agreed yesterday to underwrite the project to the amount of $1,500, the cost of outfitting the ambulance. An appeal was sent two days ago by Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, President of the Associate Alumni, to the members, requesting subscriptions. The response was prompt, for by return mail one-half of the amount was subscribed. It is expected that the fund will be completed early next week.

Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the college, has given his hearty endorsement to the project. Malcolm Schloss, a sophomore, will be the student driver.

Because of the war the alumni association has decided to abandon all festivities this year.

Work for Home for Jewish Infants.

The annual report of the Home for Hebrew Infants, formerly the Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road, says that last year the institution cared for 600 young children, many of whom were in a "starved, sickly state of health." The amount expended for the up-keep was $117,761. The officers are Aaron E. Nusbaum, President; Charles Hirschhorn, and Harry R. Kohn, Vice Presidents, and Simon F. Bleyer, Treasurer.

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When you sign the official blank you will receive registration card.

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Register Here While You Shop

The law requires only one registration at a public or other specially appointed place.

The Governor of New York State has appointed us to assist in registering women living in Greater New York (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Richmond).

Every woman, 16 to 50 years inclusive, is required by law to register.

Women (appointed by the State as Census Agents) will answer questions and register you.

COPY OF NEW YORK STATE CENSUS FORM FOR WOMEN.

1. How old are you?..... (a) Where were you born? (year ..... (month)..... (day).....
2. What is your full name?.....
3. In what city, town or village do you live?..... (a) On what street, road or avenue?.....
(b) On what rural free delivery route?..... (c) House number?.....
4. Were you born in the United States?..... 5. In what country were you born?.....
6. Are you white or colored?..... 7. How long have you lived in the United States?.....
8. How long have you lived in the State of New York?.....
9. Are you a citizen of the United States?..... (a) By birth or by naturalization?.....
(b) When were you naturalized?.....
10. If not a citizen, have you taken out your first papers? 11. Of what country are you a citizen or subject?.....
12. In what country was your father born?..... 13. In what country was your mother born?.....
14. Are you married?..... (a) Is your husband living?.....
(b) What is your husband's full name?.....
15. In what country was your husband born?..... (a) Is he a citizen of the United States?.....
(b) Of what country is he a citizen or subject?.....
16. How many children have you?..... 17. How many persons, including only mother, father, or child, sister or brother under 12 years of age, are dependent upon you for their entire support?.....
18. Have you attended elementary school?..... (a) High school?.....
(b) Technical school?..... (c) College? .....
19. Do you speak English?..... (a) What other language do you speak?.....
(b) Have you ever acted as interpreter of any foreign language?..... (c) If so, what language?.....
20. Do you hold any public office or position under the National or State Government?.....
(a) If so, what?.....
21. Are you employed in any industry or business?.....
.....
(a) In what capacity or position?..... (b) Exactly what work do you do?.....
.....
22. In what other kind of work have you had most experience? .....
23. Are you in business for yourself?.....
24. If not, what is the name of your present employer?.....
(a) What is your employer's business?..... (b) What is your employer's business address?.....
.....
25. Are you a registered trained nurse?..... (a) A practical nurse?.....
(b) Have you had any experience in surgical cases?.....
(c) Have you completed a course of training in First Aid? .....
(d) Have you worked under the Red Cross?..... (e) Have you made hospital supplies?.....
26. Can you:
(a) Drive an automobile?..... (b) Operate telegraph instrument?.....
(c) Operate a telephone switchboard?..... (d) Take shorthand?.....
(e) Operate a typewriter?..... (f) Do general clerical work?.....
(g) Do general agricultural work?..... (h) Make garments?.....
27. Do you own any of the following? If so, how many of each?

PROPERTY	HOW MANY	PROPERTY	HOW MANY
Automobiles		Heavy wagons or trucks	
Auto trucks		Draft horses	
Motor launches		Saddle horses	
Power boats		Mules	
Vans		83	

I hereby declare that the foregoing answers are true.

NOTE:—It will save your time by filling out this blank in pencil at home and hand to one of our Census agents, who will then copy these answers on the New York State Blue Ink Census form. Official registration card will be given you when you have registered.

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THE DEFINITE OBJECT

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YANKEES TAKE ST. LOUIS BROWNS INTO CAMP AT POLO GROUNDS BY THE SCORE OF 5 TO 1

YANKS' ATTACK TOO MUCH FOR BROWNS

Donovanites Wield Bats with a Will, Tumbling Jones's Crippled Clan by 5 to 1.

PIPP STARTS WITH HOMER

Wallie's Circuit Clout Scores Three Tallies in Opening Inning—Sisler Shines for St. Louis.

All the members of the St. Louis Browns who are not in the hospital played the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and tolerated a defeat without much objection by the score of 5 to 1. Two of the St. Louis players, George Sisler, who is affectionately called "Sis" by his teammates, and Derrill Pratt are just fresh from the hands of the doctor and still carry a few aches and pains. Lavan and Carl Wellman, the Woolworth tower of the pitchers, and also Grandfather Eddie Plank are laid up at home. The other members of the club have thus far managed to dodge all the plagues which seem to be pursuing Manager Fielder Jones's lads this year.

Jones is a silent, patient man and is bearing up under the massive weight of doctors' bills with remarkable fortitude. If he can support a large enough staff of physicians through the season and can persuade the players to take a little medicine every time there is a break in their machinery, Manager Jones believes that he still has a chance to nip the pennant.

The Browns played yesterday as if they were doing a lot of worrying about their sick clubmates. They got nine hits off Bob Shawkey, but could only squeeze one run out of this bevy of bangs.

Hamilton performed left-handedly on the mound for the Browns. His first name is Earl, and the boys from the Bronx who sit over back of third base call him "Oil," which is the Bronx dialect for Earl. The Yanks got only one more hit off Oil than the Browns got nicked off Shawkey, but Donovan's clan bunched their raps judiciously.

George Sisler is still suffering from a sore thumb, but he didn't let that interfere with his playing yesterday. He got a couple of hits and ripped off a double play unassisted. Sisler, with a sore thumb, can play a lot better ball than any other player with a perfectly good thumb. He's a gem at first and can dig throws out of the dirt so easily that the other St. Louis infielders don't pay much attention about where they throw the ball. If it is anywhere within a radius of 10 or 12 feet Sis gathers it in. His right hand is necessary only in throwing the ball. He doesn't need it at all in making a catch.

Yanks Start Right In.

The Yanks greeted Hamilton with much fervor in the first inning. Hendryx got a pass and Magee sacrificed. Maisel got an infield hit which was out of "Oil's" reach, and Wallie Pipp swept the bases with a big bang, which landed the ball in the right field stands. Pipp and Baker have both got the range of the stand now, and they are likely to smash the ball over there any day from now on. Miller slapped a hit to left and Baker forced him at second. Baker was out trying to steal second.

In the second inning, Peckinpaugh got a walk and Walter's sacrifice sent him along a station. Shawkey rapped a single through Sisler to right, and Peck romped home. Just how that ball got past Sisler is a mystery. He often stops throws from the St. Louis infielders which are much harder to reach than this hit was. Hendryx ended the session when he hit into a double play.

St. Louis got its only run in the fourth. After Baby Doll Jacobson, who used to play once with the Giants, had fanned, Hank Severeid, the catcher, planked a double close to the left field foul mark. Armando Marsans, the descendant of a Spanish grandee, peppered a single to left and sent Severeid home. The Marsans got careless. He thought for a moment that he was basking in the shade under a palm on his sugar plantation in Cuba. While he was basking thusly, with his mind far away from the job at hand, Shawkey whipped the ball over to Pipp, who applied it vigorously enough on Armando's back to rouse him from his slumbers to learn that he was out. Pratt's out at first ended the Browns' opportunities.

Sisler made his spectacular double play in the third after Magee was safe on an infield rap. Maisel sicied to Jacobson and Pipp whacked a liner toward right field, which whistled in its flight. Magee naturally sped on to second. Sisler leaped in the general direction of the top of the grand stand, pulled down the ball and carelessly went back to first and tagged the bag before the galloping Magee knew what had happened.

Make Four Double Plays.

The Browns ripped off a peculiar double play in the fifth. They were long on double plays yesterday, peeling off four which interfered perceptibly with the Yankees' run ambition. This one in the fifth came after Hendryx got his second pass. Magee skied to Jacobson, and Hendryx raced back to first after the catch. Jacobson threw wild to first and Hendryx started for second. Severeid backed up Sisler at first and stopped the ball, hurling it to Ernie Johnson, covering second in time to head off the racing Hendryx.

In the sixth, with one down, Sisler singled to left, and was forced at second by Jimmy Austin. Severeid walked, and when Marsans jammed a hit to right, all hands started around the bases at top speed. Hendryx threw the ball home and the St. Louis runners were all up in the air and were running everywhere except toward home. Nearly every player on the Yankee team handled the ball before Jacobson was thrown out at third for the final out of the inning. Those two hits went to waste, because of highly nervous base running.

The St. Louis players had more hopes in the first of the seventh. With one gone, Johnson walked and Hamilton singled to left. Miller hit the ball so hard that Shawkey had to get down on his knees to capture the sphere. He threw Johnson out at third. This play was so neat that Shawkey probably said a little prayer while he was kneeling.

The Yankees' last run came in the last of this same session. Walters got a single through second and Shawkey skied to Jacobson. Hendryx singled to left, sending Walters to second, and the little Yank backstop counted when Magee jolted a double to left.

The score:

NEW. YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	2	1	1	0	1
Magee,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Maisel,2b	4	1	2	1	7
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	15	1
E. Miller,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	3	3
P'ough,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Walters,c	2	1	2	4	2
Shawkey,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	27	5	10	27	22

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
W. Miller,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Sisler,1b	3	0	2	8	1
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Sloan,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	3	1	2	2	2
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	5	6
Johnson,ss	2	0	0	4	2
Hamilton,p	3	0	2	0	1
aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	9	24	15

a Batted for Johnson in ninth.

New York	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	;	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Severeid, Magee. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Walters. Double plays—Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler; Sisler, unassisted; Jacobson, Severeid, and Johnson; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; Hamilton, 5. Earned runs—Off Shawkey, 1; Hamilton, 5. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; Hamilton, 1. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, O'Loughlin, and Hildebrand.

New York State League.

Elmira, 5; Reading, 3.
Binghamton, 2; Harrisburg, 1.
(First Game.)
(Second game called; rain.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Utica, 1.
(First Game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Utica, 2.
(Second Game.)
Scranton at Syracuse.
Rochester at Albany.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2, (Twelve innings.)
Boston, 6; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 12; Cincinnati, 8.
New York at Pittsburgh. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	34	17	.667
Boston	30	18	.625
New York	27	20	.574
Cleveland	26	27	.491
Detroit	22	25	.468
St. Louis	20	29	.408
Philadelphia	17	28	.378
Washington	18	30	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	29	16	.644
Philadelphia	29	16	.644
Chicago	30	23	.566
St. Louis	27	22	.551
Cincinnati	24	31	.436
Boston	17	24	.415
Brooklyn	17	25	.405
Pittsburgh	16	32	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game begins at 3.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX INCREASE LEAD.

Boston Submerged in Kalsomine Bath to Tune of 8 to 0.

BOSTON, June 15.—Chicago increased its margin of leadership in the American League race by shutting out Boston, 8 to 0, today. Claude Williams, the Chicago southpaw, pitched a well-controlled game, allowing no hits until the eighth inning. Three of Boston's four hits were made in the ninth without score.

Chicago bunted Shore out of the box in the fifth inning and immediately fell upon Pennock, who relieved him. A double by Weaver with the bases filled, followed by a sacrifice fly and a single, accounted for four runs.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	2	0	0	1	0
J.Collins,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	5	2
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	1	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	2	0	1
Schalk,c	4	1	1	7	0
Williams,p	2	1	0	1	0
Total	38	8	9	27	3

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	3	6
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Scott,s	4	0	1	2	5
Agnew,c	3	0	1	3	0
Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Pennock,p	0	0	0	0	2
Bader,p	0	0	0	0	0
aJanvrin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	27	17

a Batted for Pennock in eighth.

Errors—Scott, 2; Agnew.									
Chicago	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	1—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Weaver, Agnew. Three-base hit—Jackson. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Barry and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Williams, 4; Bader, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 4 hits and 2 runs in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) Pennock, 5 and 4 in 4; Bader, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Shore, 1; Williams, 6; Pennock, 1. Wild pitch—Shore. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and McCormick.

JOHNSON FAR TOO LIBERAL.

Walter Passes Eight and Tigers Beat Washington by 4 to 3 Score.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Detroit took the first game of the series from Washington today, 4 to 3. All the visitors' runs were directly traceable to the almost unprecedented wildness of Walter Johnson, who gave eight bases on balls, hit Veach twice, and made a wild pitch. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	1	1	0	2	2
Young,2b	2	1	0	6	3
Cobb,cf	2	2	2	5	0
Veach,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Heilman,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Crawford,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	5	0	0	4	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	3	0
Stanage,c	4	0	1	5	3
James,p	3	0	0	0	1
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	5	27	9

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Foster,2b	5	1	1	1	1
Milan,cf	2	1	2	2	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	11	1
Crane,ss	2	0	0	1	1
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
McBride,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Johnson,p	2	0	0	0	0
bMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	8

a Batted for Crane in sixth.
b Batted for Johnson in ninth.
Errors—Vitt, James, Leonard, Crane.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0—4
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hit—Stanage. Three-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Rice, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Young, Cobb. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Crawford. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 8; Ames, 5; Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 5 runs, 2 hits in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Boland, 2 and 1 in 3; Johnson, 5 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Veach, 2.) Struck out—By Johnson, 10; James, 2; Boland, 2. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time—2 hours 16 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

SEIBOLD DOWNS INDIANS.

His Pitching and Batting Aid Athletics to Win 3 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Seibold's pitching and hitting played a big part in the game which Philadelphia won from Cleveland today, 3 to 2. Seibold held his opponents to five hits. He scored a run after making a single and stealing second base, while he also drove in a run with a two-bagger. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Strunk,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Bates,3b	4	0	2	2	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Schang,c	3	1	1	3	0
Johnson,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Lawry,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Seibold,p	3	1	2	0	4
Total	33	3	7	27	11

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Roth,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Wambs'ss,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Harris,1b	3	0	2	9	0
Turner,3b	2	0	0	2	4
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	2	0
Billings,c	2	0	0	2	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	2
aEvans	0	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	2	5	24	11

a Ran for Harris in ninth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Speaker, Wambsgans, Turner, O'Neill, Strunk, Schang.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Roth, Seibold. Stolen bases—Chapman, Seibold, Schang. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Double play—Wambsgans, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Seibold, 5. Earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 2; Seibold, 1. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; Seibold, 3. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Passed balls—O'Neill, Billings, Schang. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 6; Mobile, 0.
Memphis, 4; New Orleans, 2.
Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 0.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 2; New London, 1.
Portland, 2; Hartford, 1.
Springfield, 6; Bridgeport, 1.
Worcester, 6; New Haven, 3.

GONZALES'S BUNT BEATS BROOKLYN

Cadore's Fine Pitching Goes for Naught and Cardinals Win in Twelfth, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—Leon Cadore of Brooklyn had no license to lose today's twelve-inning battle with the Cardinals. The fact hat he was returned a 3 to 2 loser was not due in any way to his twirling. Cadore showed the St. Louis fans one of the best pitched games of ball offered around these parts this year. He had speed, a sharp curve, perfect control, and all the confidence in the world.

Casey Stengel's failure to get Jack Smith's fly against the right field wall, which he dropped as he ran into the shadow of the stands, gave Smith a fluke two-base hit and allowed Meadows to score from first with the tying run when Stengel's relay hit the dirt and rolled slowly into the infield. This was in the sixth.

The Cards then went ahead in the next round, but Brooklyn tied the score in the eighth. With two gone Stengel walked and went to third on Wheat's single over second. What went to second on Jack Smith's play for Stengel at third. Cutshaw was purposely passed for Mowrey, but Robby crossed Huggins by sending Smyth up. Meadows walked Smyth, forcing in the tying run.

Great pitching by Cadore prevented St. Louis from winning in the ninth after Miller, the first man up, had singled and reached third when Smyth threw the ball to the grand stand. Hornsby and Cruise were purposely passed, filling the bases. Long rolled to Cadore, forcing Betzel, who ran for Miller, at the plate. Snyder forced Hornsby at the plate, and Baird, who joined the Cardinals today from Pittsburgh, batting for Fred Smith, forced Snyder at second.

St. Louis won in the twelfth when Baird tripled to left and scored as Gonzales lifted a bunt over Daubert's head. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Gonzales,1b	6	0	2	17	0
J. Miller,2b	4	0	1	2	4
a Betzel,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Hornsby,ss	3	1	0	3	7
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Long,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Livingston,c	2	0	1	2	1
Snyder,c	1	0	0	3	0
F. Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	0
bBaird,3b	2	1	1	0	1
Meadows,p	2	1	0	0	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	2
cBescher	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	3	12	36	17

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	1	2	2	2
Daubert,1b	5	0	2	12	1
Hickman,cf	6	0	0	3	1
Stengel,rf	5	1	1	2	1
Wheat,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	2	6	6
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Smyth,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Meyers,c	3	0	1	7	0
dJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
O. Miller,c	0	0	0	3	0
Cadore,p	3	0	1	1	5
Total	41	2	11	*34	21

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Miller in ninth.
b Ran for F. Smith in eighth.
c Batted for Ames in twelfth.
d Batted for Meyers in eighth.
Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Cadore, J. Smith, Olson. Three-base hits—Long, Baird. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—J. Smith, J. D. Smyth, O. Miller, Daubert. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 5; Meadows, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 12 hits and 3 runs in 11 3-3 innings; Meadows, 0 and 1 in 7 2-3; Ames, 2 and 0 in 4 1-3. Struck out—By Cadore, 2; Meadows, 2; Ames, 2. Time—2 hours 21 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

CUBS FALL BEFORE BRAVES.

Boston Bats Prendergast from Box and Takes Game 6 to 3.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Boston won from Chicago today by bunching hits off Prendergast. The score was 6 to 3. Prendergast started for the locals, but had three bad innings and gave way to Reuther. Rudolph pitched his best ball in the pinches and was given fine support. The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bailey,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Fitzp'ck,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	5
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Magee,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Konetc'y,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Smith,3b	4	2	3	2	1
Gowdy,c	3	0	2	3	3
Mar'v'le,ss	3	1	1	6	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	33	6	12	27	15

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	3	2	1	2	3
Wolter,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Merkle,1b	3	1	3	11	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Mann,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Wilson,c	4	0	0	5	2
Deal,3b	4	0	2	1	4
Prend'g't,p	2	0	1	0	4
Reuther,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	3	10	27	19

Error—Merkle.

Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Merkle, (2,) Gowdy, Maranville, Magee, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Gowdy, Zeider. Sacrifice flies—Wilhoit, Rudolph, Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Zeider, Doyle, and Merkle; Williams, Prendergast, Zeider, and Deal; Evers and Konetchy; Deal, Wilson, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; Prendergast, 1; Reuther, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 8 hits, 4 runs in 6 1-3 innings; Reuther, 4 and 2 in 2 2-3; Rudolph, 10 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Prendergast, 2; Rudolph, 3; Reuther, 1. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

PHILLIES WIN BATTING BEE.

Collect a Total of 12 Tallies While Matty's Reds Gather 8.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati indulged in an old-time batting bee here today with the visitors finishing as winners, 12 to 8. Lavender was effective until the ninth, when Cincinnati piled up six hits, and these, coupled with an error and a base on balls, netted them six runs.

Previous to this, however, Knetzer had been hit hard, while Eller, who preceded Knetzer, was also hit rather hard, although errors behind him allowed three of the visitors' four runs to score while he was on the mound. Whitted and Groh profited most at the bat, the former getting four hits out of four times at bat, while Groh obtained four hits out of five times up. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	3	3	0
McG'gan,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Stock,3b	2	3	1	0	1
Cravath,rf	5	3	2	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	2	4	1	1
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	6	3
Killifer,c	4	0	0	6	0
Burns,c	0	0	0	0	0
Lavender,p	3	1	1	0	1
aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	12	14	27	10

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	5	2	4	0	2
Kopf,ss	5	0	1	2	4
Rousch,cf	3	1	0	7	0
Chase,1b	5	1	2	11	1
Wingo,c	5	0	1	1	1
Thorpe,rf	5	2	1	1	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Shean,2b	5	1	2	2	2
Eller,p	1	0	0	0	1
Knetzer,p	1	0	0	2	2
bGriffith	1	0	1	0	0
cClarke	1	1	1	0	0
Total	41	8	15	27	13

a Batted for Killifer in ninth.
b Batted for Eller in fourth.
c Batted for Knetzer in ninth.
Errors—Whitted, Niehoff, Kopf, Rousch, Chase, Wingo, Neale, Knetzer.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	3—12
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6—8

Two-base hit—Thorpe. Three-base hits—Whitted, Cravath, Paskert, Clarke. Stolen bases—Neale, Shean, Chase, Groh, (2,) Rousch. Sacrifice hits—Lavender, Stock, McGaffingan. Sacrifice flies—Whitted, Luderus, Niehoff. Double plays—Niehoff, (unassisted;) Kopf, Shean and Chase. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 8; Eller, 1; Knetzer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 15 hits, 5 runs in 9 innings; Eller, 6 and 1 in 4; Knetzer, 8 and 5 in 5. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; Knetzer, 1. Time—2 hours 2 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Milburn Saylor vs. Pete Hartley. Ten rounds.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Willie Astey; Walter Laurett vs. Paddy Burns. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Matt Wells vs. Phil Bloom; Young Martin vs. Willie Burke. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn — Mike O'Dowd vs. Zulu Kid. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Battling Lahn vs. Johnny Russell; Sailor George Volk vs. Barney Adair. Both ten-round bouts.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 11; Minneapolis, 4.
Kansas City, 10; St. Paul, 7.
Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.

BASEBALL SUIT DROPPED.

Baltimore Club of Defunct Federal League Withdraws Case.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Baltimore Club of the defunct Federal League today withdrew its anti-trust damage suit against organized baseball. This is the second time within two years that a legal action, brought in a United States court involving the question of whether organized baseball as operated under the national agreement is a trust, has been withdrawn before a decision had been given.

The first suit was brought in the Federal Court in Chicago in January, 1915, and was withdrawn when the American and National Leagues signed a peace agreement with representatives of the Federal League in December of the same year. The action of the Baltimore Club in dropping the suit today was taken, counsel said, because it was convinced that the "representatives of organized baseball" had not entered into a conspiracy to destroy the business of the Baltimore Club. Nothing was said in announcing the withdrawal regarding the question of whether organized baseball was being operated in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The members of the National Baseball Commission and attorneys for the defendants said they were not surprised at the action of the Baltimore Club. The court was informed there had been no settlement out of court or suggestion of one. It was said by prominent members of organized baseball that the Baltimore Club decided to withdraw the suit after its counsel had read the stenographic minutes of the peace meeting held in New York in December, 1915. These minutes, called for and placed in the record by the plaintiff, showed that the Federal League representatives at the meeting had stated that they officially represented the league and had authority to act.

GIANTS PROTEST DECISION.

So League Directors Will Review McGraw Case Here Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—President John K. Tener of the National Baseball League announced here today that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the league would be held in New York probably next Monday to consider the McGraw case. The New York club has filed a protest against the action of President Tener in fining McGraw $500 and suspending him until June 26 as a result of the fight McGraw had with Umpire Byron at Cincinnati last week.

The board, which is made up of all the Presidents of the National League, will not only consider the protest, but will also take up for action the alleged remarks of McGraw published in newspapers around the country. President Tener said he was thoroughly aroused regarding McGraw's alleged actions, and that he would be expected to act upon to take prompt and vigorous action.

A report that a suggestion will be made to suspend the New York manager for the remainder of the season could not be confirmed.

MRS. HITCHINS IN FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Gilleaudeau for Crescent A. C. Tennis Honors.

There will be an echo of the women's Middle States tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club this afternoon when Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Mrs. Charles V. Hitchins are the contestants in the final round of the singles. It was these two who played in the final of the Middle States event, and at that time Mrs. Hitchins was returned the victor. Both women came through yesterday's semi-final round of the tournament without experiencing opposition that would try their skill. Miss Gilleaudeau disposed of Mrs. Robert L. Le Roy with surprising ease at 6—2, 6—1, and Mrs. Hitchins defeated Miss Edith Roberts, 6—0, 6—2.

It was anticipated that Mrs. Le Roy would press Miss Gilleaudeau to a close contest, but the versatility of the latter's play disrupted Mrs. Le Roy's attack and the match came to a quick ending. Mrs. Le Roy attempted to play in the forecourt, but Miss Gilleaudeau would not have it thus, and every time that Mrs. Le Roy advanced to finish off a point she was greeted with a lob tossed over her head which sent her hurrying to the deep court again.

Miss Roberts was almost helpless against Mrs. Hitchins. Mrs. Hitchins placed well, easily forcing her antagonist out of position, then whipping over a passing stroke. The peculiar twist imparted to the ball by Mrs. Hitchins's cut strokes early wrecked Miss Roberts's game.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Charles V. Hitchins defeated Miss Edith Roberts, 6—0, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Gladys Dowling, 6—1, 10—8; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 6—2.

Giants Idle in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 15.—A cold rain fell this morning and

TELLS HOW MANNING WOOED HIS SISTER

The 84-Year-Old Broker, O'Brien Declares, Was Ready to Defy His Family.

BROTHER SOUGHT A LAWYER

Defendant Testifying, Says He Kissed the Plaintiff Once and Admits His Promise.

Justice Cropsey in the Queens County Supreme Court held both a day and night session yesterday in an effort to bring to a conclusion the trial of the suit of Miss Honora May O'Brien, 28 years old, against John B. Manning, the 84-year-old Wall Street broker, for $1,000,000 for his failure to marry her.

Mrs. Margaret Cohalan, wife of Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New York County Supreme Court, was the first witness of the day. She proved a good witness for Miss O'Brien, notwithstanding the fact that she said she was related to both Miss O'Brien and Manning. Miss O'Brien is a second cousin of Mrs. Cohalan on her mother's side, while Mr. Manning is a second cousin on her father's side. She testified that about last Thanksgiving Day Mr. Manning telephoned to her and asked the house address of Miss O'Brien and that as soon as she could get it she gave it to Mr. Manning's secretary.

James O'Brien, brother of the plaintiff, was on the stand for more than three hours. He strengthened his sister's case materially on the direct examination, but under Martin W. Littleton's cross-examination he for the first time admitted that he had gone to a lawyer's office on the day following Mr. Manning's alleged proposal to his sister and sought advice concerning the drawing up of a prenuptial agreement for the settlement of money on his sister.

Asks Manning to Explain.

Mr. O'Brien testified that the proposal of marriage to his sister was made on the night of Dec. 13, when he and his sister had been invited to Manning's home for dinner.

"I was called into the library," testified Mr. O'Brien, "and there I found Manning holding my sister's hand. He said that he had asked May to marry him and she wanted to consult me about it. I told him that his family might object. He replied that he did not care if they did object. He was a rich man, and one of his sons was a millionaire, and he could provide for all of his family as well as for my sister. I then told her that I did not care what she did, as she was the one most concerned."

Mr. O'Brien said that there was much commotion in the Manning house when the family learned that Mr. Manning was to get married.

"Mary Manning," he testified, "ran around the house and she shouted at her father, 'You old fool.' Dr. John Manning said to his father: 'You disgraced us once and you will do it again.'"

Mr. O'Brien testified that when his sister informed him that Mr. Manning had called her up and told her that the marriage was abandoned, he went to his sister's apartment and found her very much "broken up and nervous." He then called Mr. Manning on the telephone, he testified, and said to him: "Is it true that there is to be no marriage?"

"It's all off," Mr. Manning replied, according to the witness. "My family has objected and I will be disgraced for life."

The witness testified that he then said to Mr. Manning: "You can't disgrace my sister and I will take you to court." To this he testified that Mr. Manning replied: "You can take me to court. I have money enough to buy the courts."

Mr. O'Brien admitted that when the German submarine U-53 came into Newport Harbor several months ago he was the man who presented a flag of the British Republic to the German commander, which the commander placed aft alongside the German flag.

Mr. O'Brien testified that he had consulted John Jerome Rooney, a lawyer in the Woolworth Building, as to drawing up of a prenuptial agreement. The attorney drew up a form, which O'Brien took with him, but which he never had occasion to use. This consultation took place on the day previous to the conference with Cardinal Farley, when, according to earlier testimony, the first mention of a settlement had been made by the Cardinal. Mr. O'Brien testified that Mr. Rooney also had told him that Mr. Manning was the meanest Irishman alive in money matters and that his first wife had to take him to court on the grounds of nonsupport.

"What did you think Manning was marrying your sister for?" Mr. Littleton then asked Mr. O'Brien.

"To endow her," he replied.

"And after he had refused to marry your sister you went around and tried to get a money settlement out of Manning?"

"I did not. I tried to have the Cardinal try to have Manning marry her, and then, if that failed, I thought that he ought to pay for having made her a laughing stock before the public."

When the defense opened the witnesses called were the daughters of Mr. Manning, Mrs. Katherine McKeon of Chappaqua and Miss Manning, who made her home with her father, and the son, Dr. John Manning. They all admitted that they were greatly shocked when their father told them he was going to marry. They said that their father seemed dazed and that they started in to prevent the marriage.

Nellie O'Keefe, domestic in the Manning home and the attendant upon Mr. Manning, was the chief witness at the afternoon session of the court.

"I didn't know about the marriage," the witness said, "but for three days I noticed that Mr. Manning was acting kind of queer. He seemed in a perfect daze. Yes, Miss Mary Manning got dazed, too, when she heard of the wedding, and she did every one else. And when everybody got dazed Mr. Jim O'Brien, he says to me, 'Don't get scared, Nellie, there is nothing too strange to happen round here.' And then Jim calls me up on the telephone, and he says 'Nellie get ready for the racket. Everything is O. K.'"

Manning Takes the Stand.

John B. Manning, the defendant, took the stand at the evening session of the court. He huddled forward in the witness chair so that his chin came just over the hand which rested on a cane with which he thumped the floor at intervals to emphasize points of his testimony. His voice was weak, so that much of his testimony had to be read by the stenographer, but he appeared bright and alert, and made concise and clear answers. Mr. Manning admitted that he had agreed to marry Miss O'Brien. He corroborated her story that when they were playing cards at his house at 81 Riverside Drive on the evening of Dec. 13, 1916, for 5 cents a hand, they had agreed to play the last hand to decide their future.

"We said that the next hand should decide whether I should have her or she should have me," he said. "I won."

Mr. Manning said that, at the end of the game, Miss O'Brien started to unbutton his shoes, but he said:

"No, no. I have done that all my life and I can continue to do it."

"I went to show you what good care I am going to take of you," Miss O'Brien said, according to Mr. Manning. He then testified that, over his strenuous objections, she had carried him into his room. Mr. Manning admitted that he had intended to marry her and that he had paid the visit to Cardinal Farley to arrange for the ceremony. He testified later:

"When I told my family, they made such a terrible time about it that they convinced me that I should not ruin myself, and I decided to call it off."

He admitted on cross-examination that he had kissed Miss O'Brien once, but only once, he said, because he regarded the practice as sinful.

Johnny Dooley Weds Yvette Ruggie.

Johnny Dooley and Yvette Ruggie, both members of the cast of "The Passing Show" at the Winter Garden, were married yesterday in Philadelphia, where both live. The ceremony was performed by Judge Lawrence Barrett, and bride and bridegroom returned to this city in time to appear at last night's performance.

1,080 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

Total Since April 1 Now Stands at 116,517—New York Creeping Up on Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Having passed Illinois in the army recruiting race, the State of New York, by recruiting sixty more men than Pennsylvania on Thursday began creeping up on the leader in the contest. New York yesterday recruited 172 men, Pennsylvania was second with 112 and Illinois third with 92. Thursday was only a fair day in recruiting, the total obtained being 1,080 men. Since April 1 116,517 men have enlisted in the regular army. The daily statement on army recruiting, issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain, follows:

	Obt'ned Since June 14.	Apr. 1.		Obt'ned Since June 14.	Apr. 1.
Alabama	17	1,246	*Montana		939
Arizona	1	178	Nebraska	52	2,198
Arkansas	1	721	*Nevada	8	
California	36	3,852	N. Hamp.	1	270
Colorado	3	1,103	N. Jersey	53	3,401
Conn.	14	941	N. Mexico		182
Delaware	16	142	New York	172	11,617
Dist. of C.	3	248	N. Carolina		912
Florida	4	913	N. Dakota		410
Georgia	26	2,904	Ohio	53	5,045
*Idaho	8	67	Oklahoma	17	1,549
*Illinois	92	11,40	*Oregon	10	2,119
*Indiana	36	6,610	Penn.	112	13,124
Iowa	12	3,36	Rhode Isl.	2	415
Kansas	6	2,89	S. Carolina	6	716
Kentucky	22	2,147	S. Dakota	5	672
Louisiana	6	1,192	Tenn.	19	1,5
Maine	1	500	Texas	4	4,223
Maryland	49	471	*Utah	6	1,200
Mass.	60	4,871	Vermont		70
Michigan	47	5,535	Virginia	5	904
Minnesota	27	2,380	Washing'n	10	1,879
Mississippi	3	763	West Va.	2	1,033
Missouri	42	5,381	Wisconsin	2	1,291
			*Wyoming	9	408

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 133,808.

Total obtained June 14, 1,080.

Total obtained since April 1, 116,517.

20 MORE JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Appointed to Serve with the First Army of 600,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Announcement was made today of the selection from civil life of twenty Judge Advocates to serve with the first levy of approximately 600,000 men for the national draft army. Each of these will be assigned to an army division. They will be Majors on the staff of the Judge Advocate General in the field.

Those appointed are: Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, who has been assigned to duty for the present at the Army War College; Professor Eugene Wambaugh and Professor Felix Frankfurter, both of the Law Faculty of Harvard; Dr. James Brown Scott, a leading authority on international law; Professor John H. Wigmore, Dean of Northwestern University; Gaspar G. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Frederick Gilbert Bauer of Boston, George S. Wallace of Huntington, W. Va.; Nathan W. MacChesney of Chicago, Lewis W. Call of Garrett, Md., ex-Congressman Burnett M. Chiperfield of Chicago, Joseph Wheless of St. Louis, George P. Whitsett of Kansas City, Victor Eugene Ruehl of New York, Thomas R. Hamer of St. Anthony, Idaho; Joshua Reuben Clark, Jr., of Washington, Charles B. Warren of Detroit, Arthur C. Black of Kansas City, Edwin C. Davis of Boise, Idaho, and Hugh Bayne of New York.

The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, issued this statement today in connection with the announcement of Judge Advocate appointments:

"The men who have sought appointment have been so highly qualified and many of them have been so distinguished in the law—that it has been hard at times to select a few from so much good material.

"It would be well to disabuse the public mind of any superstition to the effect that the applicants under the legal branch of the army are looking for a 'snap' or for a 'silk stocking' position far in the rear of the actual fighting. The officers acting on the staff of the Judge Advocate General will be members of the actual fighting force, and, in the pursuit of duty, will be brought into the danger zone just as often as other specialized commissioned men, medical officers, for instance. The large percentage of casualties among army doctors fighting in France will stand as a convincing argument that military surgeons are not spared when the general assault begins.

"A great many distinguished lawyers and legal professors, men of national standing, applied to the Judge Advocate's Department early after the declaration of war, and even before the President's final word was read. They were eager to act as soldier, lawyer, or to accept any post where there was a chance to offer themselves to their country. After a painstaking weeding out several Majors were created."

TRENCH BUILDING A FEATURE

Figures in Second Training Period at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 15.—Modern trench construction will be a feature of the studies outlined for the attention of the student corps at Madison Barracks in the second half of the training period which began here today with the reorganization of the entire camp.

Heretofore the students have been practically unclassified, and for the main part following instruction along infantry lines. When the reorganization of the camp is complete nine of the fifteen companies will continue training for infantry reserve commissions, three for field artillery, and one for dismounted cavalry.

Those who are to specialize in the field artillery arm moved today to quarters allotted to that branch, and those who made application for cavalry instructions packed up and made their way to the new home of that branch. Many of those who are to continue infantry instruction did not have to move. The reorganization occupied most of the day. Some of the men had accumulated so many household knickknacks that when it came to moving their effects they looked the part of human moving vans.

A telegram received here late this afternoon from the Department of the East ordered the two hundred engineers and coast artillery officers scheduled to leave here tonight for further schooling in Virginia to remain at Madison Barracks until Saturday evening. Their former camp quarters, cleared of bedding and pajamas, which have been shipped on ahead, the student officers had to share the accommodations and quarters of the other students at the camp for the night.

On Monday the students begin practice on the rifle range at Stony Point, fifteen miles to the northwest. One student company will visit the range each day. Each student will receive 100 rounds of ammunition. Expert riflemen are assigned as instructors.

Two militiamen on duty at the camp are in jail here, having been found in and at the bar of one of Watertown's cafés last night. The military and civil authorities have started to prosecute both saloon proprietor and soldiers, alleging a violation of a statute which forbids selling liquor to men in uniform.

Herbert P. Lansdale, Y. M. C. A. Field Secretary, has announced the coming of Dr. Henry van Dyke on July 4 and a program of military and athletic exercises as additional features. Dr. van Dyke will tell the student officers of conditions in Belgium.

Bird Fantasie on Lawn Today.

A dramatisation by Mrs. A. M. Costello of Longfellow's poem, "The Birds of Killingworth," will be given this afternoon on the lawn of the Camp estate, University Avenue and 177th Street, to raise funds for a tennis court for the Bronx branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. The production is under the direction of Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, President of the Natural History Club. The play is a fantasie intended to interpret bird life. It makes use of both music and dancing as well as the spoken word. Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, the wife of the Borough President of the Bronx, is Chairman of the Bronx branch of the Y. W. C. A.

OFFICERS APPOINTED FOR PLATTSBURGERS

Assigned to Various Companies at Camp, Which Is Undergoing Reorganization.

556 MEN TO LEAVE TODAY

Start South for Special Training —Holders of Commissions Partly Segregated.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 15.—Departure of the 556 student officers who were to have left here tonight for Washington and Fort Monroe for specialized training in engineering and coast artillery work has been deferred until 6 o'clock tomorrow night. The change in orders was due to the non-completion of quarters for the men at their objective points.

A long train of Pullmans was in waiting for the men at the scheduled time, also a large crowd of civilians to bid them farewell. The order postponing the start was received from Governors Island only a few minutes before the men were to leave the barracks which have sheltered them for the last month. Having turned in their mattresses and blankets to the Quartermaster this morning, they were obliged to sleep on the cars tonight and must return to the post tomorrow for breakfast and luncheon.

Owing to the confusion resulting from the work of reorganization, the remaining students will be released from drills and examinations tomorrow. They will be unable to leave the military reservation, however, until they have answered the first roll call in the new companies. This may cost them their Sunday freedom as well.

With the departure of 570 men next week for the field artillery school at Syracuse, the number at camp will be reduced nearly to 4,000, maximum estimates having placed the number of discharged men at 500. It is believed that after that time the personnel of the camp will remain virtually unchanged until the close, Aug. 1. Eighteen New Englanders and twelve New Yorkers were discharged today.

An indication that the men who have already obtained their commissions will be called for active service soon is seen in their partial segregation from the student officers commencing Monday. Although they will attend classes as usual and for this purpose be distributed equally among the twenty companies remaining from the original thirty-four, they will sleep in separate quarters and mess together. They will, furthermore, be entitled now to the salutes of their fellow-students, a privilege thus far denied them by the commandant in his desire to keep alive a spirit of democracy. Distinguishing marks in the way of insignia, leather puttees, &c., may now be worn.

Evidence of the care with which the health of the camp is being guarded was revealed today, when a member of the New England regiment was ordered not to leave the grounds of the post for a month as punishment for violating one of the sanitary regulations. This is the first punishment of discharge which has been inflicted on any of the men.

For the expressed purpose of helping to safeguard the morals of the men in camp, a large number of picture and ring puzzles have been received from a woman's organization. The men say they appreciate the spirit of the gift, but would be still more delighted if some of New York's young women would make some fudge or other candy to help while away the time as they work at the puzzles.

Reserve officers are assigned to organizations as follows:

COMPANY 1—Major, T. Roosevelt, Jr.; Captains, D. G. Harris, W. W. Metcalf, R. Goelet; First Lieutenants, S. Purcell, G. S. Williams, Jr., O.D. Iselin, D. McKenna; Second Lieutenants, Atkins, R. M. Cooper, P. T. Quinn, S. Cutler, A. W. Gardner, Archibald B. Roosevelt, S. G. Cogswell, S. Cox, J. S. Shaw, W. W. Nissley, T. M. Marshall, N. R. Johnson.

COMPANY 2—Captains, C. W. Dall, H. C. Woodward, J. T. Linney; First Lieutenants, W. H. Beers, J. A. Mallory, J. A. Beatty; Second Lieutenants, W. P. Foss, Jr., R. V. Lewis, Jr., W. H. Draper, Jr., O. H. Brandt, C. B. Blakeman, C. C. Corse, R. P. Patterson, H. H. Faye, P. L. Crosby, R. L. Gross, R. Hevenor, W. F. Casey, Jr., R. L. Garner, P. St. G. Bissell.

COMPANY 3—Captains, D. K. Jay, H. E. Montgomery, A. M. Wolff, H. A. Taylor, T. M. Foster; First Lieutenants, A. R. Crippen, C. J. Goldsmith, C. F. Johnstone, W. D. Scholle, J. K. Olyphant, C. L. Slocum; Second Lieutenants, T. B. Durell, C. Hayes, R. B. Hollander, H. E. Hornbeck, G. Mygatt, H. Vaughan, G. H. Lamm, J. N. Stone, R. J. Crandall, W. Dreyfus, W. C. Kimball, C. Lorinl.

COMPANY 4—Majors, F. C. Rich, S. F. Weaver, J. P. Drouillard; Captains, P. M. Giesy, A. P. Proctor, R. J. Sprague, E. Marshall; First Lieutenants, G. L. King, B. Shapiro, W. Eastman, J. Stilwell; Second Lieutenants, W. F. Britten, J. H. Church, C. K. Higgins, A. A. Oppenheim, C. M. Robertson, H. W. Arnold, A. E. Cooper, T. W. Kenyon, K. McIntosh, J. G. Meem.

COMPANY 5—Major, A. F. Nathan; Captains, J. S. S. Richardson, J. B. Brandreth, T. W. Hastings, W. E. Hoyer, H. T. Spooner, F. E. Dawson, W. D. Harrigan, J. Sproul; First Lieutenants, E. M. Gilbert, F. R. Schell, C. Pfefferkorn, W. F. Arthur; Second Lieutenants, R. Dorf, Clark, R. E. Goggin, E. Mott, H. D. Newson, C. M. Sweazey, W. F. Cahill, W. F. Deetjen, W. B. Hutchinson.

COMPANY 6—Major, D. P. Gardiner; Captains, F. R. Appleton, Jr., E. S. Halle; First Lieutenants, F. Egan, H. E. Crawford, J. F. Kenny, H. K. Mount, H. E. Oelrichs, A. H. Allan, J. F. Boag, W. L. Hanavan, H. C. Sanborn, H. M. Graham; Second Lieutenants, C. L. Appleton, L. W. Bacon, H. G. Telford, H. Winthen, W. Elliot, G. F. Parsons, Jr., C. B. Marr, M. S. Bowman.

COMPANY 7—Majors: F. L. Nelson, H. H. Walker; Captains: K. P. Budd, T. M. Hutchinson, H. Nickerson; First Lieutenants: H. W. Ralph, D. R. Crook, S. Fahnestock, J. J. Frank, W. H. Bennett; Second Lieutenants: E. M. Ackerman, R. S. Bentley, L. Nichols, P. G. Gates, J. Gluckman, A. E. Purchas, R. Williams, J. C. Cattus, B. Brooks, F. J. Knell, C. E. Lovejoy.

COMPANY 8—Captains: Harry F. Chinner, G. U. Harvey, C. E. Miller, I. J. Osborne; First Lieutenants: S. Miller, A. Millard, Jr., E. V. Watson, T. A. Bryne, W. J. Berry, G. M. Lowrie; Second Lieutenants: R. R. Haas, H. A. Frothingham, G. A. Linton, G. E. Morson, E. White, A. M. Lemon, W. C. Godfrey, L. Van Wezel, L. E. Piery, J. A. Mosely.

COMPANY 9—Captains: H. A. Herrick, M. King, Jr., G. H. Gaston, Jr., W. E. Payson; First Lieutenants: O. C. Brown, J. R. Freeman, N. Whitehouse, J. H. O'Reilley; Second Lieutenants: T. Berdell, M. L. Coleman, R. J. Hamershlag, H. N. Harcourt, R. E. McDonald, W. U. Peabody, R. R. Ewers, W. B. Given, S. T. Phillips, J. H. Breinig, V. P. Ralli.

TROOP L CAVALRY—Majors: Robert D. Valliant, H. R. Curran; Captains: Parge, H. E. Ewell, L. G. Wallace, S. Greeson, Jr., L. N. Scott, F. Cushing, H. B. Perrin, F. N. Bangs; First Lieutenants: G. A. Gordon, G. F. Ravenel, J. F. White, W. G. Sutherland, S. E. Martin, E. B. Twombly, J. H. Harper, C. Dodge, H. W. Stokes, J. K. Upton, H. C. Okie, D. D. Streeter, N. J. Stern, A. B. Foster, W. S. Gordon, Jr., J. J. Skeffington; Second Lieutenants: A. Belden, W. D. Van Ingen, J. C. Hughes, E. S. Dawson, Jr., G. C. Ettleson, A. B. Scanlon, H. H. Ketcham, J. T. A. Doolittle, R. W. Gilmore, A. S. Rithwell, J. B. Marsh, J. R. Mitchell, V. P. Ryan, W. F. Gips, Don M. Kelley P. Cushman, L. G. Thomas, P. Downing, W. Sullivan, W. R. Buttingame, T. A. Harris, C. Ryder, M. C. Lightner, C. E. Hansen E. L. Sears, F. C. Dossert, B. Von Wetzleben, J. O. Adler, W. M. Carson, Jr., L. P. H. Chapin, W. F. Philips.

CAMPS FOR NEW ARMY.

New York City's Men Will Be Trained at Yaphank, L. I.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Major Gen. Bell, commander of the Department of the East, has announced that the troops to be drafted in his department will be assigned to divisional cantonments as follows:

The metropolitan district of New York City at Yaphank, L. I.; the upper part of Pennsylvania and the remainder of New York State at Wrightstown, N. J.; the remainder of Pennsylvania at Annapolis Junction, Md.; Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, and New Jersey at Petersburg, Va.

'REGULARS' TO GIVE FIFTH AVE. PARADE

Three Thousand Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Will March to Aid Recruiting.

REVIEW AT THE LANDSHIP

Every Arm of the Service to be Represented — Marines Hope to Fill Quota by Tonight.

With every branch of the service represented in the line a parade will march in Fifth Avenue today to arouse enthusiasm for the recruiting of men for the army, navy, and marine corps. The demonstration will be under the auspices of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which Alexander J. Hemphill is Chairman.

About 3,000 men will be in the parade, with Major Edward Oimstead, Assistant chief of staff of the New York Division N. G. N. Y., leading as grand marshal. The procession will be made up of units from the regular infantry, coast artillery, navy, marine corps, National Guard Infantry, National Guard Field Artillery, motor batteries, cavalry, signal and ambulance corps. They will march in this order:

One battalion infantry, U. S. A.
One battalion coast artillery, U. S. A.
One landing battery, U. S. N.
One battalion United States Marine Corps.
Band, Fifteenth New York Infantry.
Provisional battalion infantry, consisting of one war strength company each from the Seventh New York Infantry, the Fifteenth New York Infantry, the Twelfth New York Infantry, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, with national colors.
One battery, First New York Field Artillery.
Detachment, First New York Motor Battery.
Detachment, machine gun troop.
Squadron A, New York Cavalry.
Detachment, Company A, First Battalion, New York Signal Corps.
Detachment, Third New York Ambulance Company.

The parade will start from Washington Square at 1 P. M., and will make a detour along Fourteenth Street to Union Square, where it will pass in review before the landship, U. S. S. Recruit. Prominent officers of the Navy, Army, and Marine Corps will be on the deck of the vessel to review the parade. Following the demonstration at Union Square the procession will swing back to Fifth Avenue and march to Forty-third Street, where it will disperse after being reviewed again by Major Olmstead.

Major Olmstead's staff for the parade will consist of Captain Edwin W. Moore, New York Division, Chief of Staff; First Lieutenant Killyer Eggleston, Squadron A, New York Cavalry; First Lieutenant William T. Starr, Military Police, New York Division; Second Lieutenant John I. McWilliams, New York Quartermaster Corps.

According to Mr. Hemphill, the purpose of the parade is to put before the public an inspiring spectacle of the type of men that are ready to give their lives to the service of the country.

The parade will also mark the close of Marine Recruiting Week, and the country-wide campaign to raise 4,000 men for the Marine Corps by tonight. Before the close of the day's work Major Frank Evans, in charge of marine recruiting, expects that New York will have supplied her quota of 1,000. Excepting for the one or two rainy days, when the weather interfered with recruiting, this city produced an approximate average of thirty-five marines.

Navy recruiting was not lively yesterday, only fifty men being enlisted up to 6 P. M. from the entire city. The regular army enlisted 150 men.

Major Thomas Bradlee of the Quartermaster's Department at Governors Island issued an urgent call yesterday for stokers and firemen, both stationary and marine, for service in the Quartermaster's Enlisted Reserve Corps. They will be enlisted as first class privates at $33 a month. While the term of enlistment is for four years, active duty will last only during the war. The recruiting officers of this branch are at 55 Hudson Street. One thousand teamsters are also needed in addition to 150 wagon masters, 75 saddlers, and 75 farriers.

GOVERNOR HELPS RECRUITING.

Comes from Albany to Support Work of Trade Association.

Governor Whitman came to New York yesterday to give his personal support to the campaign which is being conducted by more than seventy trade associations to put the National Guard on a war footing. Addressing the representatives of the various trades at a meeting of the New York Citizens' Preparedness Committee in the Yale and Town Club, Governor Whitman declared that a complete victory could not be accomplished without the help of the United States.

"With the aid of Almighty God," he said, "we are going to stop Germany and her murderous outrages by sweeping victories. In substance, if not in words, Germany hurled a challenge at us—'Well, what are you going to do if we continue sinking your merchant ships?' We must strike for victory by hurling our men in deadly formation against the German trenches.

"I don't believe it is any secret that France is exhausted. I don't believe England can do any more than she is doing. We can win and we will win if we are only true to the history of our country. I think every thinking and patriotic American citizen meant every word that President Wilson said in his proclamation."

Colonel Sherrill, who presided, announced that since the citizens' campaign was begun 8,000 men had been enrolled in the National Guard by the various trades.

CHANGES AT FORT MYER.

Students to be Transferred Today to Various Arms of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Tomorrow the officers of the reserve army and the candidates for commissions in the new national army, residents of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, who have been undergoing intensive training at Fort Myer, Va., for a month, will be reorganized through their transfer to the various arms of the service for which they applied. Up to this time they have been trained in infantry drill as a regiment of fifteen companies under Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, Second Cavalry, U. S. A. Tomorrow the regiment will be formed into nine companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery.

The infantry will be commanded by Major H. J. Hunt, infantry, assisted by Major George R. Spalding of the Engineer Corps, who will instruct the prospective officers in trench construction and mining. The cavalry troop will be commanded by Captain Charles S. Haight, Fifth Cavalry. The three batteries of field artillery will be commanded by Major Herron. Three batteries of field artillery of the regular army, now at St. Asaphs, Va., near Washington, will move to Fort Myer tomorrow and be united with the three batteries of student officers for training.

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Popular Prices
ROMA
Table d'Hote
6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
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Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island
Enlarged and Newly Decorated.
Under Direction of Harry & Joseph Sussikind.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Newly Made Lawyers at Plattsburg.

Presiding Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court swore in yesterday as attorneys five young applicants for admission to the bar who are training at the officers' camp at Plattsburg, and commended them for their patriotism in setting aside their legal career for a time in order to serve their country. They were James Bennett McLaughlin of 616 West 113th Street, Martin Le Boutillier of 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, William Clark Hecht, Jr., of 169 East Eighty-third Street, Edward S. Hemphill of 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Jesse C. Millard of 600 West 140th Street. Mr. Millard has selected the aviation branch of the service.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 420 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE KNIFE
"The fiendish of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

LYRIC 42 St., West of B'way. Beginning MON. JUNE 18
New Operetta My Lady's Glove By OSCAR STRAUSS
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Like the breath of springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout
You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

Matinee Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse WEST 48TH ST.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20. Evs. 8:20. Thea. E. of B'way.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
2 Big Comedy Hits, "Pleasure & Playmates." "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parian."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Pop" "Heart."

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT, 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-75c.
"OUR BETTERS"
Beg. Sunday—"A Daughter of the Gods."

Steeplechase
CONEY'S FUN FACTORY

IN THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND'S
Luna PAWNEE BILL AND Other BIG FEATURES. FREE ATTRACTIONS. Dancing—Band Concerts

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry
GREATER THAN EVER | NEW SENSATIONS | SURF BATHING | 9 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
Ziegfeld Follies
AFTER PERFORMANCE SEE STARTS
NEW ZIEGFELD
MIDNIGHT FROLIC 11:30

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. The New Word, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In THE 2D LOOK.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST., Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
1386 People Turned Away Last Night.
"HITCHY-KOO"
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni
Ames & Winthrop, George Moore
GORGEOUS ALL + CHORUS

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE THOS. A.
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30.
LAST WEEK Reopens at this Theatre Aug. 27.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
"Pictures replete with episodes, humorous and full of pathos, of the life of the Lincolns."—Times.

CHAPIN EVERY DAY 1:30 TO 11:30. GLOBE
GEO. COHAN'S Mat. Today 2:30, 25 & 50c. M Tonight, 8:30, 25c to $1.50.
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW
EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW in The Film Sensation "Redemption"

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, West 34th St.
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TOMORROW EVENING, $5, $3, $2 and $1. ALSO MON. MAT., $5, $3, $2, $1 and 50c. Greatest Aggregation of Real Stars Ever Assembled On Any Stage. Seats Now Including JOHN McCORMACK. on Sale.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50
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CHARLES RAY in a Story of Love & Surprises
A Millionaire, Vagrant
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
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WILLIAMSON BROTHERS THE SUBMARINE EYE

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FIGHTING WITH THE ALLIES
FANNIE WARD in "Her Strange Wedding." O. Henry Story.

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COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. Hip Hip Hooray Girls. B'way & 47th.

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ATOP REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town
In Which Will Be Presented
Gus Edwards' Gala Summer Review
Twice Nightly at 7 and 11 p. m.
Special Southern Dinner Served Daily 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50
Beginning Monday DUNBAR'S TENNESSEE TEN In the 400 Club Room
Playing "JAZZ" Melodies Nightly, Beginning at 9.

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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR PERMANENT GUESTS who desire a central location. Quiet and Refined.
PERSONAL SERVICE and ATTENTION, impossible in the larger hotels.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....3,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

BILLIONS AGAINST GERMANY.

The Liberty Loan is so much in a class by itself that there is no fair measure by which to test its most gratifying success. The mere volume of the subscriptions, or the oversubscription, is not the true test. It was known that we had the money, and we had no option but to supply it. The real significance of the outpouring of wealth is that it comes from the people. They subscribed in the same temper that the youth of the country registered for duty in the trenches. One is as notable as the other, and both rival the wonderful outpouring of men and money in other countries. No disparaging comparison is intended. It is remembered that other countries have spent blood and treasure up to the limit almost of human endurance. But they have done so under incitements lacking to us. In order to realize the height to which also we may rise, sufferings like theirs are necessary. What we have done in cold blood is a mere earnest that there are millions of men behind PERSHING and billions of money behind the President.

This first installment is merely on account, and is tendered in the lofty temper in which Mr. WILSON has declared the country's aims. The beginning with our billions is rather a time for resolution to endure than for exultation over any accomplishment. The mere money part will come easier hereafter, in proportion as the nation's soul is stirred by the casualties of war. The wonder will not be that the billions gush out then, but that they are exquisite now. It is proof that we are neither decadent with sordid desires nor softened with wealth and ease. We are still the same breed that fought through the trials of Valley Forge and the civil war, and now show ourselves worthy to stand beside the French and English as they have revealed themselves under the common test of all of us. The meaning of the loan is that we have the character necessary to fight beside worthy allies, to the end the foe whose nature is revealed by his acts. No compromise is possible in such a war as this has become. The oversubscription of the loan shows that already 3,000,000 Americans understand what the war means. No nation is so uneducated in Government loans as ours, yet no nation subscribed as much as we at its first offering. England itself numbered only hundreds of thousands of subscribers where we number millions.

Our subscriptions of millions by individuals or single corporations mean less than subscriptions of hundreds by thousands of workers in many single establishments. It was not a bargain offering, except to the rich. Those not liable to the highest rates of taxation know that there are other investments offering superior financial attractions so far as income goes. But they are second class as regards security, and give no opportunity of striking the enemy who must be beaten before this country can know peace and security again. It is within bounds to say that no other offering for any other object could have commanded the resources so freely tendered in a spirit of high patriotism. At another time it will be more applicable to consider the matter of discounts and premiums and fabulous yields. Today what the nation demonstrates is rather a dedication of wealth to a lofty purpose than an investment, unless it be an investment in national life insurance.

The appraisals of this loan are in terms of national welfare, not in fractions of 1 per cent., the unknowable fractions by which its sales will be registered. No one will be concerned very much in the price of this loan. It will offer so little day by day that it will be deadly dull to the speculators. They have no interest in this loan. It is another Wall Street which discounts this loan in the silent appraisal by the Chairman of the Red Cross at Washington yesterday. Mr. HARRIMAN deprecated naming it "patriotic" as an "idealist, yet he said: "I know that whatever may be needed will be given up to a cause of sacrifice and devotion as these our sentiments are." So they are, and so

"realise that we are today not only "fighting for the principles upon "which our Republic was founded but "for our very existence." That is why the money is asked for and why it is given. Germany lost a battle yesterday, and will lose others in the same way whenever the occasion offers.

BROTHER NATIONS.

The multitudinous ardent welcome which Paris gave General PERSHING spoke the thanks of a brave democracy, schooled in sacrifice and heroic endurance, to the mighty democracy the pioneer and herald of whose advance against the common foe of civilization and democracy he is. "Behind him there are 10,000,000 more," a Frenchman said, as that strong and simple American soldier, unknown to France a few days before, now the pillar of a people's hope, stood at the tomb of NAPOLEON.

Things memorable forever, surpassing all her proud centuries of achievement, France has done in this war for freedom. Now the nation she helped make free joins her in battling for the freedom of the world. Her hands will be held up. America is in the fight to its prosperous end. There are "10,000,000 more," if they are needed.

Great Britain, France, Italy, America standing together! Old jealousies, grudges of history, are as if they had never been. For all this monstrous savagery, cruelty, destruction, of the war, we see Time bringing a fairer order, nations made one in devotion to liberty, millions of men ready to drink the great sacrament of death to save liberty and to bring enduring peace. A French writer, changing for the better LOUIS XIV.'s boast, "There are no longer any Pyrenees," thoughtfully and truly says: "There "is no longer an ocean. * * * Hence- "forth there is but one human race "in the Old World as in the New." At this moment a great American statesman is bringing wise counsel to the perplexed Russian people. There is a common danger, a common duty. Sharing in it, the many peoples, soldiers of differing tongues but one in an impregnable purpose, are unconsciously preparing a new world of nations that understand one another, who have fought the good fight that other generations may live in peace and freedom.

THE DREAMERS.

The Allies should call on Russia to define her intentions, if only for the internal good of Russia. What that country needs is to be brought face to face with actualities, so that the inevitable conflict between the builders and the wreckers within her own borders should begin at the earliest possible moment. It is the postponement of that conflict that has brought about this perilous situation. There are multiplying signs that the builders are stiffening in their temper, but an abrupt "Quo vadis?" from the Allies would help mightily in the stiffening process.

It should be understood clearly that it is a waste of time to argue with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council or to try to compromise. The reason is that the object which these men seek is not that which the Allies seek, and there can be no compromise on methods without a common object. What the Council seeks is not the defeat of Germany, but a new war to be made in all the countries of the globe by the masses against their Governments. The Council are not pacifists, they are warriors, only they would declare a different war from that now going on. They aim to incite a civil war in each separate land; to have the Germans make war on the Kaiser, the English on the House of Commons, the French on the President and Chambers, the Americans on the President, with the aim of establishing universally proletariat republics.

In such a world cataclysm, of course, the present war between Germany and the Allies would disappear. The utter impracticability of their idea does not make its way through the fog of misinformation in which they sit. Doubtless the news from other countries that is brought to them, coming by way of men just like themselves, leads them to the belief that this universal revolution is at hand everywhere, that what was done in Russia against the Czar is about to be repeated in England, the United States, Germany, Italy, France, everywhere. Therefore the present insignificant little war does not interest them; it is about to be swallowed up in the real war which shall liberate every land from its oppressive Presidents and Kings and Parliaments, from the rule of capitalists and the bourgeoisie.

It is for this reason that President Wilson's words, which struck so responsive a chord everywhere else, do not move them. They are merely the sophistries of another "capitalistic" ruler, near the end of his tether like his fellow-despots, the Kaiser and King GEORGE and President POINCARÉ and the Sultan. His argument is a "strange pretense," and really mystifies instead of enlightening the organ of the Council, which kindly explains the real situation to him:

> The Russian revolutionary democracy knows very well that the road to the passionately awaited universal peace lies only through a united struggle of the laboring classes with the imperialists of the world.

It is idle to wait for such men to see the need of fighting Germany, simply because their eyes are fixed on quite a different object, and any words the Allies may employ will be as in a foreign and incomprehensible language. Of course Germany helps along the Council's delusion as much as possible, and encourages her Socialists to talk as nearly as may be in the same strain. The Ally countries do not encourage their Socialists to humbug the Russians, and therefore the Council gravitates more and more toward a kindly feeling toward Germany and a hostile feeling to the Allies.

From this state of things there is only one outlet. The Russians who can see clearly must palter no longer with the Russians who are in a fog. The struggle is inevitable and can only be postponed. The Peasants' Congress has taken the right method; instead of arguing with insurgent Kronstadt, it sternly warns that centre of anarchy that its supplies will be shut off unless it submits. STEKLATCHEFF'S soldiers have taken the right method; instead of coddling mutinous comrades, they arrest them, and he dissolves their rebel regiments.

Italy takes the ground that argument is now out of place; her semi-official communiqué says that since President WILSON'S note "so thoroughly cleared the situation," and since Britain offered to revise the conditions of the Russian alliance, there is no longer anything to discuss, and the Russian Government must act. This is not only common sense, but it is the only way of dealing with the situation. The intelligent men of Russia, those who are not waiting for a universal revolution to stop the war, must unite their forces and assert themselves.

PASS THE FOOD BILL.

If the opposition to the Lever Food Administration bill develops nothing more serious than the oratory of Senator REED of Missouri, the early enactment of the measure is assured. Of course Mr. REED objects to the bill. He is the chronic objector. He and the few Senators who support him, however, have no arguments to advance against its acceptance which have not been discounted. It is a war measure. The country is in a perilous position. Food conservation is essential to our safety. We must feed ourselves and send supplies to our allies. Therefore the production of food must be carefully guarded, exportation must be controlled, speculation must be prevented. It would have been better if from the first the bill had been called the Food Conservation bill. Then the people would have comprehended more clearly the purpose it is designed to serve. But public comprehension of the Food Administration bill is not so lacking that the ancient arguments of Mr. REED will serve to defeat it.

That it bestows large powers upon the President, which he proposes to transfer in part to the Administrator he has chosen, Mr. HOOVER, is not denied. The exigencies of war compel the concentration of great powers. At present the food situation is unbearable. Selfish interests and unregulated competition in buying have raised unreasonably the prices of necessaries. Food is, to be sure, relatively scarce, but the prices charged for flour and other staples should be greatly decreased as soon as the Food Administration Bureau is in operation. Organized labor stands squarely behind the President in his plan to control the food supply. Senator REED, however, asserts that the bill is not in the public interest and that its passage will transfer despotic power to individuals.

He declares that such power as this bill gives was never exercised by "a "King, a Czar, a potentate, or a "Cæsar or a Kaiser." This is preposterous talk, refuted by SAMUEL GOMPERS, who declares that the bill does not aim to establish a dictatorship and does not propose to ration the people, but only "attempts to pro- "tect the people against speculation "by rational, practical means." Mr. GOMPERS is right. In these abnormal times the expedient of careful food administration must be resorted to. We have the experience of England and France to warn us against further delay in the conservation of food supplies. Mr. REED'S arguments would have received scant applause in a meeting of the New York Board of Aldermen in the bad old days. They are entirely out of keeping with the spirit of this hour. Mr. REED represents nobody but himself and a few of the other chronic objectors in Congress. He assuredly does not represent the spirit of the people of Missouri. The Lever bill will be passed because it must be passed. A poll of the Senate has shown that it will receive the support of that body. The House will take it up for final debate and passage next Monday. It should be a law by July 1.

GIVE OUR AIRMEN A CHANCE.

Great Britain cannot afford to withdraw any of its airplanes from the battle front. One of the objects of the German raids on London is to compel it to withdraw them, as the daring airmen of the Allies have blinded the German gunners. Similarly, Germany has endeavored to scatter the British naval fleet by petty raids on coast towns. The English are not to be deluded by these practices. All the British airplanes will remain where they are until large reinforcements from the United States permit the withdrawal of a thousand or so for a home air patrol. All the more reason why the airplane program urged upon Congress by the Secretary of War, the Council of National Defense, and Brig. Gen. Squier should be promptly accepted and $500,000,000 appropriated at once to construct, equip, and arm aircraft of all patterns and train airmen. "Sweep the Germans from the sky!" exclaims General SQUIER. In that way the war can be won. We can do it if we will. The plans are all laid, the manufacturers are waiting for orders to go ahead, the airmen are either in training or eager to begin.

We can have more than 10,000 airplanes operating in France before the end of the year, if Congress can be quickly aroused to a sense of the imperative need of a large appropriation for this purpose. It is not intended to relax our preparations for the equipment and transportation of soldiers, or for naval warfare. They will go on as they have begun. But it will be a year before we have large numbers of soldiers in France. In much less time we can render invaluable service in the air. Let us prepare for war aviation on the largest scale.

JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The note of the United States Government delivered by Minister REINSCH at Peking on June 7 was a perfectly correct expression of the friendly interest of America in China. The United States declared that China's entrance into the war or the continuance of the status quo in her relation with Germany was of "secondary importance." Her "principal necessity" was to "resume and continue her political entity, and proceed along the "road to national development." It was the hope of America that "factional and political disputes" would be "set aside" and that "all parties and "persons would work to re-establish "and co-ordinate the Government and "secure China's position among the "nations, which is impossible while "there is internal discord."

In view of the discord in China and the special historical unselfish position of the United States in regard to China, where this country has never had any political or territorial ambitions, the note was wholly justifiable. There is a real cordiality behind it. The United States wishes to be "of service to China."

A New York dispatch of an entirely different tone and content, indicating that Japan "will sooner or later be "obliged to send troops to Manchuria "in behalf of her allies," that Japan might be obliged to send troops to China in case of a revolution there, and that America "wishes to allow "Japan to reserve her freedom to mo- "bilize at any time," is said to have been printed in a Japanese newspaper as the American note. The attitude ascribed to the United States, and its supposed encouragement of Japanese compulsion against Russia and China, was manifestly impossible.

The genuine American note was published on June 13. Its publication is said to have softened a certain asperity of comment in a part of the Japanese press, presumably the most irresponsible or Chauvinistic part. One still detects there, and even in some Japanese opinion here, a sort of dissatisfaction or resentment because the United States did not communicate its note to Japan before sending it. Neither was the note communicated to Great Britain or any of the other Powers fighting Germany as the United States is. Why should it have been? It had no relation to the war. It expressed the kindness, with no purpose of interference, of an old friend. The Japanese Government, with which the relations of the United States have been of especial friendliness since the revelation of the Zimmermann plan, does not forget, we may be sure, our co-operation in the war or distrust an associate whose aims are not self-seeking in either Europe or Asia.

The Japanese "Monroe Doctrine for Asia" has been invented by persons eager to make an analogy between the Japanese position in regard to China and that of the United States in regard to South and Central America. The Monroe Doctrine was announced as the "result of apprehension" that a combination of European Powers was going to intervene in South America for the purpose of setting up again the rule of Spain over her revolted colonies. The United States declared that "by the free and independent condition which" the American Continents "have assumed and maintained," they "are henceforth not to be considered "as subjects for colonization by Euro- "pean Powers"; and that "we should consider any attempt" by those Powers "to extend their system to any "part of this hemisphere as dangerous "to our peace and safety. With the "existing colonies or dependencies of "any European State we have not in- "terfered and shall not interfere."

The Monroe Doctrine was for our own defense and that of the American States to the south. We set no restraint and exercised no coercion on those States. We asked them for no special privileges, no abrogation or diminution of their rights. We made no demands upon them. We required no promises of them. If the Japanese position in regard to China is like our position toward South America, it will give us no occasion for uneasiness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Arguments Against Reprisals.

Nothing could be more natural—nothing more easy to understand—than that the latest of the German aerial raids on London should have revived the demand in England for reprisals in kind. The airplanes now used for this despicable work are more effective than the big balloons formerly used as implements of slaughter, but the height at which they have to fly and the speed at which they must constantly move prevent even an attempt to drop bombs on particular buildings. It was inevitable, therefore, that in attacking a city like London the victims would be exactly what they were—noncombatants, with women and children numerous among them.

Hence the rage and horror excited by the raid, and hence the overcoming in many British minds of their original reluctance to employ in retaliation a form of injury as barbarous as the injury received. And even now there is not so much a demand that the Germans be punished as that they be prevented, by the only argument they are expected to understand or heed, from repeating these abominable crimes. And if reprisals in kind surely would have this preventive efficacy, they would be perfectly justified in both morals and law. That they would do so can be contended with something of plausibility, as no race would believe as sincerely as the Germans seemingly do in the power of "frightfulness" to cow another people if that race were not conscious of such a possibility as regards itself. But this is a theory, not a certainty, and only as a last, desperate resort should a civilized nation enter on a competition in atrocities with one that has forfeited the right to bear that name.

There is another reason, too, for hesitation to adopt the policy of reprisals. It is the fact that in reporting to the German public on this raid, as in the case of its predecessors, the German Government has felt obliged to say that it was against the fort or fortress of London, and to limit description of the results achieved to a few words conveying the impression that those results were of a military nature. Of course London is not a fortified city, and still less a fort, and no military advantages not remote and oblique can be gained from dropping bombs on it. But the Germans who must be thus deceived would be the ones to suffer from like attacks on their cities. And that would be neither just nor useful.

A Secret Now Unguarded.

There is excuse for the feminine indignation that has followed the attempt by the New York Director of the Military Census now in progress here to ascribe, even in part, the troubles and difficulties which have marked it to the disinclination of women to tell their age in any place where there was even a chance of its disclosure to friends and acquaintances. It was by this disinclination, and the consequent going of women to registration booths far from their homes, that Mr. GOODRICH tried to explain—and explain away—the inadequate supply of blanks and their unsatisfactory distribution among the several districts. His theory depended for plausibility, however, on the assumption that women are as much opposed nowadays as in the past to disclosing the number of their years.

Probably women never were as much afraid of doing that as cynics and humorists have found great joy in asserting, but at present it is the exceptional, rather than the typical, woman who guards her age as a precious secret, and certainly not enough of them do it to interfere seriously, or even appreciably, with the taking of the census. As a rule, according to credible report from several of the registrars, the women have answered the supposedly delicate question without the slightest signs of hesitation or reluctance, and they seemed quite indifferent to whether or not this particular bit of information went any further than the official circle. At any rate, as many men as women lowered their voices when that point in the interrogation was touched, and that they should do so is explicable enough, for there are very practical reasons why men should conceal advancing age as much and as long as they can.

The real embarrassments of the census takers lay much deeper. The preparations for the great task had been inadequate in many respects, for its size had not been realized betimes, and this failure to look ahead was distinctly masculine. Underlying the whole transaction, too, has been a feeling that a good deal of the information secured was useless and that several of the questions were either superfluous or ill-devised. For instance, far from everything is learned about the ownership of motor vehicles when inquiries as to their possession are restricted to people less than 51 years old.

They Waited Until the Last Minute.

In the sudden rush of small subscriptions to the Liberty Loan that occurred yesterday there was a reminder of the like delay in purchasing presents which remains a feature of the holiday season in spite of innumerable exhortations to "buy your Christmas presents early." The psychology of the two cases is probably about the same, though the cases themselves are entirely different.

The Christmas present, as a rule, involves an expenditure from which no tangible return is possible, and too often it is nothing better than money wasted. A Liberty bond purchase is not an expenditure at all, but merely a change of investment or form of possession, and it involves less risk than almost any other disposition of money that can be made. It has the semblance of expenditure, however, just as it has the semblance of sacrifice, though not the reality of either, and therefore the impulse to defer manifested itself in the familiar way.

The result, as at Christmas, has been a lot of entirely needless hurry and inconvenience for all concerned, but there is no use in scolding about it, for human nature is what it is, and, after all, every "folkway" is, or at least has been, right and profitable. But some of them do become, in their old age, hard to distinguish from mere stupidity.

East and West Enlistments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Helen C. Mansfield writes to THE TIMES claiming credit for "votes for women" in the fact that the men of woman suffrage States have been commendably prompt in enlisting.

Men far outnumber women in Western States, and the number of "unattached" men is relatively large. Moreover, living in the open country, the problem of the high cost of living is not so oppressive as in the great Eastern cities where the vast majority of men, married or unmarried, are needed in the support of their families. If a city man stops working, his family cannot fall back upon "the farm" for sustenance. Some one else must pay the rent, butcher, grocery, and gas bills, or grievously suffer.

This economic and industrial feature is inextricably involved in the whole problem of enlistment, and cannot be ignored. It is nothing to the discredit of Eastern men that they realize this. A man is not necessarily a slacker because he approaches the grim business of war calmly and a little slowly. He is just the man who ultimately does the best fighting. The whole history of America, whether in war or peace, proves the sanity, the courage, the high purpose of Eastern men. Their patriotism is above question. Certainly they need no feminine "political pressure" to force them to do their duty.

ELEANOR CARDOZO.

New York, June 15, 1917.

TAXES ON PHILANTHROPY.

President Butler and Mr. Plimpton Urge Exemption on Gifts.

The following letter has been sent by Nicholas Murray Butler to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania:

May 25, 1917.

The Hon. Boies Penrose, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator:

In the many and far-reaching changes that are to accompany the war and the new forms of taxation which the war will compel it seems likely that the position and effectiveness of the great philanthropic and educational institutions of the country may be overlooked, and that these institutions may in consequence suffer unintended but very far-reaching damage. It is the well-established tradition of our American life that all possible encouragement shall be given to those individuals and groups of individuals who plan to aid the spiritual and intellectual life of the nation or to relieve suffering and want by building up and maintaining great institutions of religion, of philanthropy, and of education. In many States indirect aid is given to these institutions through the exemption from taxation of property actually occupied by them for their institutional work. As a result of this wise and far-sighted policy there have been built up in the United States, without public tax, a great series of religious, philanthropic, and educational undertakings that are the glory of the country and among the marvels of the civilized world.

To institutions of this kind there has been for nearly a century past a constant flow of private benefactions. Legacies and bequests made to them are as a rule free from transfer and inheritance taxes. All this is as it should be, and reflects a sound and patriotic movement in our public life.

It is plain that it will now become necessary greatly to increase the tax upon incomes, particularly upon those incomes that are in excess of $50,000 or $100,000. It is from persons who enjoy incomes of this size that the institutions of religion, philanthropy, and education have long received the larger portion of the funds that enable them to go forward with their vitally important work. It seems evident that now the greatly increased income taxation will, of necessity, dry up the streams of benefactions by which so much of all that is best in the United States has heretofore been fertilized and strengthened. If the effect should be to cripple these great institutions or to destroy their effectiveness, or even to hinder their progress, it would be a public calamity of the first magnitude.

For these reasons I venture to suggest to you for consideration in connection with the framing of the pending Tax bill a provision, so carefully drawn as to prevent abuse, by the terms of which there may be deducted from the taxable income of any person the amount which he may have given during the year in question to any duly incorporated religious, philanthropic, or educational institution. By making such a gift a man is dedicating a portion of his income to public use, and it would therefore be both logical and equitable to exempt him from taxation upon the amount of his gift. With cordial regards,

Faithfully yours,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed Federal tax, unless modified, is destined to work great harm to our educational institutions, our hospitals, and our charities generally.

First—These institutions (which in their several States are exempt from the inheritance tax) are subject to estate taxation by the Federal Government. Why should not the Federal Government be as liberal as the State Governments are in their treatment of philanthropic institutions?

Second—The incomes of those who by annual gifts have supported these institutions are subjected to the super-tax, which, on large incomes, is very heavy. The amounts which generous people have been accustomed to give away will now in many instances go to the Government for taxation. It seems to me that some plan should be provided whereby that portion of a man's income which goes to benevolent institutions, whether colleges, hospitals, or what not, should be free from taxation. Unless something of this sort is done, I fear that many of our most needed charities will be seriously crippled, if they do not come to utter disaster.

Should not our Government encourage private benevolence in its people? Our institutions have been built up on this principle. Who can tell what will happen if some other principle is substituted?

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON.

New York, June 15, 1917.

Constantine's Interview.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that few will be fooled by ex-King Constantine's statements to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This is indeed a useful example of how wrongdoers can try to give themselves an appearance of doing good. And is it not to laugh to read: "The present war takes little account of such small matters as constitutional liberties. Your liberty and your Constitution count only when they are of any use to the Entente." Thus spoke Constantine, who constantly during the German war acted against the Constitution and against the will of the people of Greece.

New York, June 14, 1917. M. J. LIDDON.

THE VOICE OF THE BELL.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, JUNE 14, 1917.

I heard the bell ring out again,
Its melody sing out again
With all the golden clearness of its notes of long ago.
Though the brazen bowl be broken,
Yet its music held a token
That rang out with sombre sweetness to the breathless crowds below.

"I am old, old, old;
And my story has been told,
Many, many times and ever with a purpose big and bold;
And today I'm singing, singing—
It is Freedom's tocsin ringing
To the world.
And the winds shall bear my story
Where the flag in all its glory
Soars above the din and rattle,
And in Freedom's latest battle
Is unfurled."

The crowds were waiting—tearfully,
When suddenly and cheerfully
The martial strains of music burst upon the listening ears—
But though men were shouting gladly,
Whistling, singing, cheering madly,
It was still the bell that thrilled them—
that will thrill them through the years.

"I am old, old, old;
This, my story, has been told
To your fathers as they fought for all the Liberty you know.
And today I'm singing, singing—
Can't you hear the tocsin ringing
In your heart?
Let the winds take your replying
Where the Stars and Stripes are flying
Through the din and roar and rattle—
Then in Freedom's greatest battle
Take your part."

H. VARLEY.

TAX PUBLICATIONS SENT THROUGH MAILS

Five Per Cent. of Net Profits on Second-Class Matter Adopted by the Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By a majority of one, the Senate Finance Committee today voted in favor of an amendment to the War Revenue bill putting a tax of 5 per cent. on the net profits derived by newspapers and periodicals from second-class mail matter. The tax, under this scheme, would be levied chiefly upon advertising carried in the newspapers or periodicals going through the mails.

While the amendment was carried by the margin of one vote, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who voted in favor of it, later used a parliamentary prerogative in moving that the matter be reconsidered on Monday. Senator Penrose does not advocate the 5 per cent. tax, but voted in favor of it so he would have the right to have it brought up again. It was stated tonight that if Senator Penrose had not taken this course another Senator, who voted in favor of the tax, would have done so. The attitude of the majority of the committee, therefore, appears to be against the tax.

Senator Simmons estimated that the 5 per cent. tax would yield $15,000,000. The Senator had a scheme of his own for a tax upon advertising receipts and a slight increase in second-class postage, and is understood to have voted for it in committee. It is not unlikely that on Monday this tax will be agreed upon.

The committee went into a long discussion of the excess war profits tax, in an attempt to agree upon the percentage to be levied. Sixteen per cent. was favored by the majority, but no vote was taken. This tax will be disposed of on Monday. Senator La Follette will have ready, on Monday, a substitute for the entire bill, upon which he has been working all week. The Wisconsin Senator aims at an aggregate yield of $1,500,000,000, as agreed upon by the committee as the total for the War Revenue bill. But he wants the tax to go upon corporation and private income, excess war profits, whisky, and tobacco. He opposes the committee's levy upon necessities. The committee is sure to vote Senator La Follette's substitute down, in which event he will carry the fight to the floor of the Senate.

President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad and A. J. Thom, general counsel to the Southern Railway, urged the Finance Committee today to exclude public carriers from the war profits tax. They insisted that the railroads would be prostrated if the tax were levied.

Mr. Rea pointed out that, under the existing law, railroads were taxed 8 per cent. of their profits. As only a few railroads make any profits, he said, they escaped the tax. The years of 1911, 1912, and 1913, which the committee has selected for striking an average of prewar profits, he said, were the leanest years the railroads have known, and to attempt to fix a tax on war profits of all those years as the basis would be to impose an injustice.

The Finance Committee may fix a tax that will not touch railroad profits under 8 per cent. of the net earnings. This is the basis the House decided upon for all corporation war profits.

The drawback on sugar, eliminated from the War Revenue bill by the House, was restored today by the committee. This would allow the withdrawal of 99 per cent. of the duty on imported raw sugar, refined for export. The elimination of this feature of the bill cuts out $19,000,000 from the revenue.

WANT CITY TO SHARE LOSS.

Contractors Blame Service Commission for Delay in Furnishing Plans.

Most of the contractors building the new subways will hold a meeting next week to discuss plans to induce the city to share such losses on subway contracts as have been due to abnormal conditions or to the alleged shortcomings of the Public Service Commission.

F. J. McIsaacs, President of the General Contractors' Association and a member of the firm of Smith, Hause & McIsaacs, which is building part of the new subways, said yesterday that one of the principal causes of losses to contractors had been the long delays of the Public Service Commission in furnishing detailed plans for subway construction, especially for the stations. He added that the Public Service Commission was directly responsible for a large part of the loss of $2,954,000, reported by the United States Realty and Improvement Company as its loss on its subway contracts.

Mr. McIsaacs and other large contractors asserted yesterday that there would be endless litigation involving tens of millions of dollars between the contractors and the city over losses alleged to be due to the Public Service Commission, unless an arrangement could be made under which the city would make allowances for losses not justly chargeable to the contractor.

Mr. McIsaacs said that the Public Service Commission had been guilty of a year's delay in furnishing plans for the building of the subway station at William and Wall Streets on which his firm is working.

"This delay," he said, "means that the work is finally being done at a time when the price of labor and materials has increased enormously, so that our expenses are vastly in excess of what they would have been had we not been prevented by the delay of the Public Service Commission from doing the work at the time we had a right to expect to do it.

"One of the results has been that William Street has been torn up and made inconvenient to traffic for a year longer than was necessary. Similar conditions have prevailed in all parts of the city. Losses to merchants along such streets have been enormous. They have been sometimes inclined to blame the contractor, who has not been in any way responsible. The failure has been entirely due to the delay on the part of the Public Service Commission.

"The cave-in of the board roadway at Broadway was really due to the delays of the Public Service Commission. Had they furnished the plans when they were due, the work would have been completed and the street restored before the date when this cave-in occurred. The timbering was all right for the period during which it should have stood there, but it had to stand there for months longer, and it finally gave way—an occurrence for which the Public Service Commission was chiefly responsible. The trouble with the Public Service Commission seems to be an insufficiency of engineers.

Another large subway contractor indorsed the statement of Mr. McIsaacs and said:

"Except for delays due to the Public Service Commission, many million dollars worth of work would have been completed a year ago last April, when wages for common labor were $1.60 per day. Now wages have been increased to $2.40. Labor is far less efficient, and the supply is so short that you can not discharge poor workers, because you can get none to take their place.

ESPIONAGE BILL IS SIGNED.

Numerous Prosecutions Expected Under Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson today signed the Espionage bill, which was passed by both Houses of Congress without the censorship provision. A Public Information Committee statement on the new law says:

"Department of Justice officials regard the Espionage act as one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted since the declaration of the state of war, and numerous prosecutions are anticipated under its provisions.

"For the time being the export control chapter is regarded by the War Trade Committee as the most important portion of the new law. That section of the act will not only prove effective in prompting the success of the war by preventing shipments to the enemy, but it will prove a safeguard against the development of another embarrassing situation in the relations with Mexico, since under it shipments of arms and ammunitions across the border can be absolutely controlled.

"Another feature of the law which was designed to prevent embarrassing situations from arising in the nation's foreign relation prevents any other than a duly accredited diplomatic or consular official from serving as an agent of a foreign Government in the United States, unless the individual so serving first gives notice of his position to the Secretary of State."

$600,000,000 ASKED FOR HUGE AIR FLEET

General Squier Tells Congress How to "Put Yankee Punch Into the War."

TO "BLIND GERMANY'S EYES"

Plan Laid to Make America a Great Training Base for All the Allied Aviators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congress was informed today by Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army, who directs the army's aviation service, that $600,000,000 was needed as an initial appropriation to "put the Yankee punch into the war" by the development of a great fleet of aircraft that would drive the Germans from the air and make possible the demoralization of their system of railroads and ammunition depots.

This price, General Squier said, while heavy, might well be looked upon as a bargain if the war was shortened by such action. England, he pointed out, was now spending $39,000,000 a day for her share of the war. It might develop that America must spend considerably more than the first $600,000,000 for the development of the aviation service.

"By the Yankee punch," said General Squier, "I mean a characteristically American way of working to get big results. We have a reputation of looking at old things from a new angle, and there is no reason why the American Army, when it takes to the field, should not live up to what they stand for. The field of glory for us will be in the air, sending our myriads of airplanes over the German lines to teach Germany that we have come to win."

General Squier said that while America was willing to send hundreds of thousands of men to the front "to dig holes and burrow in the soil for interminable months," the country did not enthuse over that idea. America wanted action that would accomplish results quickly.

Suits National Temperament.

"Every young American worthy of the name would be keen to join our flying army," he said. "The game ideally suits our national temperament. With the wealth we can devote and our facilities for manufacturing, there is no reason why we should not be able to produce, in a comparatively short space of time, an absolutely overwhelming aerial fleet. An army in the air, regiments and brigades of winged cavalry, mounted on gas driven flying horses, could blind the eyes of Germany until her gunners, absolutely deprived of range-finders, could be put out of business by the allied artillery."

"Germany," said General Squier, "had done much to keep up the enthusiasm and morale of the people by the spectacular use of 'Big Berthas,' Zeppelins, and the submarine. They had helped Prussia as a 'press agent' the war," he declared, "and the exploits were made known to everyone.

"The modern type of land war is dependent upon two things above all others—aviation and artillery"—said General Squier. "They are co-operative elements in a fighting army, and, against an enemy a flying machine is a terror and a menace to big guns. That airplanes are positively essential for directing artillery fire is an axiom among military men who have seen action in the sort of battles being fought on the western front. The magnificently obvious thing, then, is to knock out Germany's eyes by a thrust through the air.

"But my idea would be something vastly larger than a thrust. An inundation of airplanes would better expand the idea in its magnitude. Sweep the Germans from the sky, blind the Prussian cannons, and the time would be ripe to release an enormous flock of flying fighters to raid and destroy military camps, ammunition depots, military establishments of all kinds. The firing upon troops by machine guns from airplanes is becoming commoner and more accurate. Once given an upper hand, the flying machines become frightful engines of destruction.

"The greater the air fleet, the safer it becomes to the aviator connected with it and the more deadly to the enemy against which it is sent.

A Bargain at $600,000,000.

"Six hundred million dollars look like a lot of money. Considered in the terms of winning the war, it is a positive bargain. England is spending $39,000,000 a day for her share of the war. At such a rate per diem it would take something like a fortnight to more than pay for the air fleet which we are planning to build. The idea is so vast that it would read like the dream of an old-fashioned fiction writer. No young boy could be concerned in a story of adventure more wonderful than this 'Yankee punch' should furnish to actual experience. And the Prussians have never dreamed of an expedition so mighty or so sensational. Our air program should have the effect of working both ways—crushing the nerve out of Germany and inspiring our folks at home with renewed enthusiasm for the war.

Howard Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, joined with General Squier in urging a great appropriation immediately. Commenting on a dispatch received today from Paris to the effect that Germany intended to bring 3,500 airplanes into action for the Spring of 1918; he said:

"No matter how efficient her organization, this report, based probably on accurate information, shows that Germany's producing capacity after all is limited. Compared with the number of airplanes on which both groups of belligerents so far have been able to rely, a new force of 3,500 planes next Spring might well prove discouraging to the Allies. The French and British alone probably cannot more than hold their own against Germany's input, although they might succeed in gaining an occasional partial supremacy over our enemy.

Constant Raiding Patrols.

"Our plan contemplates nothing less than driving the German fliers out of the air and maintaining a constant raiding patrol over the territory for fifty miles back of the fighting lines. If we build the quantities of machines for which we have the capacity and train our thousands of available men, we can tear up the enemy communication lines and prevent movements of troops and supplies. The Allies so far have not been able to develop the use of bombing machines to the needed extent because they could not secure enough airplanes to carry out this work upon a great scale."

Pl

$291,500 IN PROFITS FOR THE RED CROSS

Five More Companies Declare Special Dividends to Aid $100,000,000 Fund.

BROKERS PROMISE TO AID

Jewish Relief Committee Call on Workers to Stop War Activities in Week of June 18-24.

Special dividends amounting to $291,500 were declared yesterday for the benefit of the American Red Cross War Fund of $100,000,000 by five companies, it was announced by the Red Cross War Finance Committee. Also, the American Brass Company, according to C. F. Brooker, its President, declared a dividend of 1 per cent. which will amount to $150,000. In addition to these sums two contributions of $50,000 each were announced by Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross War Finance Committee.

Representatives of sixty of the most important Stock Exchange houses and banks in the city attended a dinner at the Harvard Club last night and pledged themselves to the whirlwind Wall street campaign in behalf of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War fund. John W. Prentiss, President of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, and toastmaster at the dinner, suggested by way of a small start that each of the sixty pledge himself to collect at least $50,000, or $3,000,000 in all, but Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, said after the dinner that this was only a small fraction of what the Stock Exchange firms really intended to do.

"We're out to raise $100,000,000," he said, "and this means that real work is going to be done."

The dinner was given by Mr. Prentiss in honor of Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., who was recently appointed by President Wilson as a member of the Red Cross War Council, of which H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the Chairman.

Mr. Bliss Expresses Confidence.

Mr. Bliss expressed confidence that the nation would rise to the needs of the Red Cross and its great humanitarian work. An appreciation of what the war meant was slowly growing, he said, and there would be no doubt of the responses in money when the noncombatants of the nation came to know what it meant for their relatives to go into the trenches and to face death and privation.

Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co., who recently made a personal contribution of $100,000 to the fund, made a vigorous plea in behalf of the fund and urged each man present to do everything he could to make it a success.

Mr. Prentiss announced the names of the men who had been appointed to the teams representing the Stock Exchange and the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, and said they would hold a meeting at the Exchange at 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

"This is the Stock Exchange Unit in this Red Cross campaign," he said, "and we propose to show the country once more that Wall Street is loyal, patriotic, and generous."

The members of the Stock Exchange team, as announced by Mr. Prentiss, are: F. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange; Graham S. Blandy, William J. Berg, F. F. Carey, Donald Geddes, William Pierson Hamilton, H. E. Montgomery, William B. Potts, H. K. Pomeroy, Mortimer L. Schiff, S. D. Cromwell, Arthur Hess, J. P. Kellogg, F. B. Keech, and A. C. Miller. The members of the team representing the Stock Exchange firms are: John W. Prentiss, Oscar L. Gubelman, Albert McClave, Arthur Hagen, Richard Swartwout, Richard Whitney, J. Norman Whitehouse, Charles A. Bell, Arthur Myles, George M. Moroney, George T. Adee, Felix T. Rosen, and Walter W. Price.

Mr. Prentiss suggested to the representatives of the firms at the dinner last night that they use their private telegraph wires to spread campaign propaganda, and that they make personal appeals to all of their correspondents in other cities. They were also advised to take note of every man who made a profit on Stock Exchange transactions in the coming week and to urge him to give a share of it to the Red Cross War Fund.

Other speakers were Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman, and James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce.

With yesterday's dividends and contributions included, the total of the war fund officially announced to date is $10,000,871.15. When the American Brass Company's $150,000 is added to this, the total becomes $10,240,871.15. This figure is based upon an estimate of full returns from all of the shareholders receiving allotments from the Red Cross special dividends which they are not bound to turn over to the Red Cross. The dividends officially announced yesterday were as follows:

Hercules Powder Company	$71,500
Pantasote Leather Company	50,000
Stewart Silk Company	25,000
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	75,000
Chandler Motor Car Company	70,000
Total	$291,500

One of the $50,000 contributions was from Hornblower & Weeks, and John W. Prentiss, a member of the firm, announced that they would also contribute to the Red Cross Fund through money received from dividends and general business during Red Cross week, June 18 to 25. The firm's contribution of $50,000 will be apportioned among the offices of the firm as follows: New York, $20,000; Boston, $20,000; Chicago, $7,000; Detroit, $1,000; Providence, $1,000, and Portland, $1,000.

The other contribution of $50,000 was from Charles M. MacNeill, a large shareholder in mining companies. In addition to this personal contribution, Mr. MacNeill will contribute a considerable sum through special Red Cross dividends from corporations in which he holds stock. A dividend of $48,617 by the Atlas Powder Company and one by the Gulf States Steel Company amounting to $76,060, which were unofficially announced on Thursday, were formally announced by the War Finance Committee yesterday.

The amount of dividends designed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company for the Red Cross fund is $800,000 instead of $400,000 as reported.

Allots 25 Cents a Share.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore declared its dividend by allotting 25 cents a share, and the Pantasote Leather Company voted 1 per cent. of its stock. The Directors of the Chandler Motor Car Company, which is the first motor car company to declare a Red Cross dividend, announced that their action would in no way interfere with the contemplated regular dividend of 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra. Mr. Brooker, in announcing the dividend of the American Brass Company, said:

"The company at a meeting of its Directors in New York today declared a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent., amounting to $150,000, payable on July 10, 1917, to shareholders of record on June 18. Notice of the dividend will be forwarded to shareholders with the request that, so far as they feel disposed, they sign orders on the company to pay the dividend to the Red Cross in places where the plants of the company are located and the employes reside.

Mr. Prentiss, who has been enlisting the co-operation of Stock Exchange firms to assist in the collection of funds for Red Cross week, said yesterday:

"This is a big movement to enlist stock brokers in every part of the United States. We hope that a large sum will be produced in this way, and that what the stock brokers do for the Red Cross will inspire people generally to give all they can afford to the great war fund."

To Suspend Jewish Relief.

There will be no Jewish relief activities during Red Cross Week. The American Jewish Relief Committee and the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, which are the leading organizations for the relief of Jews abroad, yesterday sent out this request to all related and subsidiary committees:

"The American Red Cross Society is to conduct a nation-wide campaign during the week beginning June 18, 1917, for the collection of funds to further its humane purposes. In view of the transcendent importance of this movement and the desire to concentrate all efforts to accomplish its unqualified success, the several local committees now engaged in the collection of funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers are earnestly requested to suspend all their activities from June 18 to 24, and to postpone all meetings that may have been called by them to take place between those dates. Every energy should be directed by our several committees, in common with the entire body of American citizenship, to lend generous and ungrudging support to this sacred cause.

The Military Branch of the American Red Cross held a meeting yesterday at the Yale Club for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. It was announced that sixteen sub-committees would be appointed to carry on the branch's work. At the conclusion of the meeting subscriptions amounting to $4,100 were received in six minutes. They were: Granville F. Daly, $1,000; George Rawak, $500; Judkins McCormack, $500; A. C. Simon & Co., $500; J. Bloomfield & Co., $500; William Rosenblum, $300; Farrington & Evans, $200; Veit, Son & Co., $200; Harry Bernard, $150; B. J. Garfunkel, $150, and Jacob de Jong, $100.

Michael Friedsam of Altman & Co., who presided at the meeting, announced that the branch expected to raise $100,000 during the campaign. Officers of the Executive Committee of the branch chosen were George Rawak, Chairman; L. Butzel, Secretary, and Earl Farrington, Treasurer. The branch will have a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening at which its campaign will be formally begun.

Committees have been appointed and arrangements made for a whirlwind campaign in the town of Islip, L. I., which has assessed itself $20,000 for the Red Cross fund.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES LAND FOR CITY PARK

Letter to Mayor Announces Conditions of Transfer of Upper Manhattan Tract.

NEW YORK'S COST $870,000

Donor Plans to Deed Park Costing $2,000,000 to the Palisades Commission

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced yesterday that he had offered the City of New York fifty acres of land in upper Manhattan for a park. The land cost approximately $2,000,000. It lies between Broadway and the Hudson River, from about 193d Street on the south to about Dyckman Street on the north, including the well-known Billings, Hays, and Shaefer estates. It was reported last January that Mr. Rockefeller would give this land to the city for a park.

Mr. Rockefeller's offer is predicated upon the city's acquiring land north of Fort Washington Park, between Northern Avenue and the Hudson River, from about 181st Street to where it would adjoin his land, thus providing for the extension of Riverside Park, through Fort Washington Park, to Spuyten Duyvil. This would probably cost the city about $750,000. The offer is also predicated upon the city's appropriating $30,000 for the maintenance of the park and to agree to supply $100,000 for the development of the land for park purposes. It is understood that the city administration will be glad to meet Mr. Rockefeller's requirements.

In addition to having the fifty acres a park for the city, Mr. Rockefeller purposes to deed it to the Interstate Palisades Park Commission, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, to be used as a gateway for Manhattan to the extended Palisades Park system, looking forward to the construction of a bridge from Dyckman Street across the Hudson River to a point opposite, near the Englewood landing, joining the lower end of the Palisades Park in New Jersey. The Rockefellers have been long interested in the Parlisades Park project, having given some plots of land to it, and last year the Rockefeller Foundation gave $1,000,000 toward the Palisades Park fund.

Mr. Rockefeller's Letter.

After a conference with Mayor Mitchel Mr. Rockefeller made public yesterday afternoon the following letter sent to the City Hall:

26 Broadway, New York, June 13, 1917.
My Dear Mayor Mitchel:

I am the owner of about fifty acres of land in the upper part of the city, extending from the Hudson River to Broadway and bounded on the north generally speaking by Dyckman Street. This tract, including the buildings on it, seems to be peculiarly well adapted for use as a public park, to which purpose it is in my mind to dedicate it, for the enjoyment and benefit of the people of the City of New York, if the city will:

First—On the transfer of the property as provided below, contribute to the party to whom it is to be conveyed $20,000 to be used for its maintenance and development; and,

Second—Agree to request and support legislation permitting the appropriation to the party above referred to of the sum of $100,000, to be used for the general improvement and development of the property, and to appropriate such sum for that purpose on the enactment of such legislation; and will,

Third—Connect this tract with Fort Washington Park by the purchase and permanent dedication to park purposes of the intervening land both to the west of Lafayette Boulevard, each end of which is to be used, the east, extending to Northern Avenue, the southern boundary line to be the present northern boundary of Fort Washington Park and its extension east to Northern Avenue.

Should these conditions be complied with, my thought would be to deed the property to the Interstate Palisade Park Commission, to be held and maintained by it for the purpose of a public park. This action would seem appropriate, since the park thus enacted connected as it is with the Dyckman Street Ferry with the Palisade Park on the west bank of the Hudson River, would form a natural gateway to the great park system which the Interstate Palisade Park Commission is developing and which itself largely enjoyed by the people of this city.

If the suggestion meets with the approval of yourself and the city administration, as well as of the Palisade Park Commission, to whose Chairman I am sending a copy of this letter, I shall be happy to participate in carrying out the plan as outlined. Very truly,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, New York City.

Sees No Legal Entanglement.

Mr. Rockefeller said there would be no question of the conflict of State and city ownership, the Palisades Park Commission being a State body. He pointed to the Bronx Boulevard, built with city money, and yet a State property. Therefore, he thought there would be no legal entanglements in the way of the city's expending the money required for the fulfillment of its part in the new park project.

The southern part of the proposed park is the famous estate of C. K. G. Billings, the horseman and financier. On it is the showplace Tyron Hall, occupying the highest point in Manhattan. From the Louis XIV. residence there is a matchless view. It is estimated that Mr. Billings spent $2,000,000 on the estate. It is assessed for city taxation at $1,240,000, and consists of 250 lots. There are 528 lots in the Hays and Shaefer estates combined. They are assessed at $1,200,000.

The Hays estate is known as the site of the Abbey Inn. It includes the steep road known as the Abbey Hill road, used for testing automobiles. The land was acquired by the late William Henry Hays 75 years ago, and the present Abbey Inn was at one time used as his home. Mr. Rockfeller acquired the land from the grandchildren of Mr. Hays.

The Shaefer land was bought up about 25 years ago by Walter S. Shaefer, at that time State Geologist of Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the north and west by Riverside Drive, and on the east by Broadway, its northernmost point touching Dyckman Street. It contains Dyckman Hill.

Mr. Rockefeller said that the use to be made of Tyron Hall would be left to the Palisades Park Commission. He thought himself that it would make a good recreation place for automobilists as well as pedestrians.

Plan Was Long Contemplated.

"All my life," said Mr. Rockefeller yesterday afternoon, "I have thought of what a fine park this land would make. When I was a boy I used to ride horseback up around Dyckman Hill, and I thought even then that the hill should be owned by the city as a show place. I was riding there one day last Fall, and the thought came to me again. I had my agents look into the matter, and found that the hill and ten or twelve acres was in one plot, the Shaefer estate. Then I found that the land to the south was all in one lot from Broadway to the river, the Hays estate. I acquired both of those, and then, when Mr. Billings built his home on Long Island, I heard that his estate on Manhattan was for sale. I told him of my hope of founding a park there, and he quoted a very reasonable price on his holdings, a price below the city valuation. I took that over.

"The whole fifty acres cost a few thousand dollars less than $2,000,000," Mr. Rockefeller said when asked what the cost had been to him.

Mr. Rockefeller added that he had great hopes of the development of the Palisades Park system, and that it was fitting that Manhattan should have a gateway to it, as his proposed park would be with the projected bridge. At the same time, he regarded it as doubly fortunate if he could help to make Riverside Park continuous to the end of Manhattan Island.

Mayor Mitchel said last night that he had submitted to the Board of Estimate Mr. Rockefeller's letter, and that the board was considering the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller, and would probably reach a decision within a few days.

"Personally," said the Mayor, "I consider the gift very generous and the act of a public-spirited man. I feel that the city should do everything possible to meet Mr. Rockefeller's conditions and make it possible to receive his gift for a park."

MISS MORGAN WEDS TODAY.

Financier's Daughter to Marry Paul G. Pennoyer at Locust Valley.

Miss Frances Tracy Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, will be married at noon today to Paul G. Pennoyer of Berkeley, Cal., in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lattington, Locust Valley, L. I. The Rev. Charles W. Hinton, rector of the church, is to officiate.

Miss Morgan will be attended by her sister, Miss Jane N. Morgan, as maid of honor.

The ushers will include Junius S. Morgan, Jr., Henry S. Morgan, John C. Talbot, William C. Van Fleet, Jr., and W. Lothrop Allen, Jr.

A reception will follow at Matinecock, Glen Cove, the Summer home of the bride's parents.

MRS. SOL SMITH, ACTRESS, DIES AT 87

"Grand Old Lady of American Stage" Passes Away in Her Sleep at Home.

Mrs. Mary Sedley Smith, known as Mrs. Sol Smith, believed to be America's oldest actress, and one who had played a part in the life of the theatre through three generations, died peacefully in her sleep yesterday at her home, 99 Claremont Avenue, in this city. She was 87 years old, and had appeared in public as recently as a year ago, when she was hailed as "the grand old lady of the American stage." The last of the famous old actresses before her was Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who was 83 when she died in Chicago on Dec. 2, 1904, while acting in Clyde Fitch's "Granny." After Mrs. Gilbert the next of the veterans was Mrs. Sol Smith.

Mrs. Smith was born in Boston, a daughter of William Henry Sedley Smith, himself for many years identified with the early history of the theatre in this country. She was 20 years old when she made her first appearance as a member of a company in the popular play, "The Child of the Regiment," done into an opera by Donizetti, that still holds the boards today. Mrs. Smith played in support of all the old-time stars. As the Nurse in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a character long in her repertory, she was seen in the company that acted the play with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe.

Her last appearance in a regular production was with a company at the New Theatre, now the Century, which gave a Spring season several years back in the play of "Beethoven," based on the life of the composer. She reappeared here, too, in her old rôle of Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" at the all-star testimonial for William Winter, and she was again seen at the Biltmore in April of last year, when she was 86 years old, in a performance for vaudeville performers' League, of which one of her daughters was Secretary.

The funeral will take place at the Little Church Around the Corner—the Church of the Transfiguration—on East Twenty-ninth Street, at 1:15 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the body lying meanwhile at Campbell's Funeral Church, 1,970 Broadway. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Francis R. Roome.

Francis R. Roome, Superintendent of Mails in the New York Post Office, died yesterday at his home at Amityville, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. He was appointed to service in the New York Post Office in 1870, when it was in the Old Dutch Church in Nassau Street. He entered the service at the age of 12 and served continuously until his last illness, filling various positions until he became Superintendent of Mails. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Rev. Mother Agnes G. Ryan.

The Rev. Mother Agnes Genzaga Ryan, sister of John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, died at St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday. She had been head of the Catholic Order of St. Joseph for fourteen years, having been re-elected after her first term of seven years had been completed. This was the highest honor in the bestowal of the order.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SPOTSWOOD D. BOWERS, daughter-in-law of John M. Bowers, died yesterday at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., in her thirtieth year. Mrs. Bowers was the daughter of Supreme Court Justice Peter B. McClennan of Syracuse.

Mrs. FLORENCE AGNES ROBERTS STORM, wife of John G. Storm, who is employed on The Brooklyn Eagle, and a daughter of the late General Samuel Henry Roberts, a soldier in the civil war and a former Postmaster of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 122 Dresden Street, Brooklyn. She was 64 years old.

Mrs. SARAH S. WILLIAMSON, a resident of Stony Brook, N. I., for nearly half a century and the wife of Jedidiah Williamson, died on Wednesday in her seventy-second year.

JOHN JONES, a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M.; George Washington Lodge, No. 209, K. of P., and Joppa Lodge, No. 386, I. O. O. F., died at his home, 246 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. ANNA M. GRAUE, 68 years old, widow of Diedrich L. Graue and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-four years, died on Wednesday at her home, 259 Monroe Street. She was one of the organizers of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

DAVID DAVIS, formerly head of the firm of D. Davis & Sons, dealers in sponges and chamois in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 302 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 74 years old and was born in Leon, France.

WALKER PATTON, 47 years old, President of the Belfast Linen and Handkerchief Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J.

GEORGE H. WORDEN, Superintendent of the Paterson (N. J.) district of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, died on Wednesday at his home at Tawaco, N. J.

Mrs. MARIE BRODERSON, widow of Sarin Broderson, who was proprietor of the Ferry Hotel at Tottenville, S. I., for many years, died on Wednesday at the Staten Island Hospital.

GEORGE A. RAWLINS, 64 years old, manager of the transfer department of the National Lead Company, is dead at his home in Rosedale, N. J.

MISS MONTGOMERY AMONG BRIDES TO BE

Junior League Member Engaged to Rupert W. Anderson of Metropolitan Trust Co.

MISS WHITE IS BETHROTHED

Daughter of Mrs. G. W. White to Wed Charles G. Moller 3d—Swetland-Mason Engagement.

Several interesting engagements have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery of New York and Rhinebeck, N. Y., have told of the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Lynch Montgomery, to Rupert Wentworth Anderson of Plainfield, N. J.

Miss Montgomery made her début three seasons ago, and since that time has taken an active part in social and charitable work, being a member of the Junior League and the Society of Junior Colonial Dames of America.

Mr. Anderson, who is a graduate of Columbia University, is Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company of this city.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. George W. White of Bernardsville, N. J., and Cedarhurst, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Esther White, to Charles George Moller 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Moller, Jr., of 54 East Fifty-fifth Street and Cedarhurst.

Miss White is a granddaughter of the late Donald McDonald of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Moller is a great-grandson of the late Peter Moller. He belongs to Squadron A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Monroe Swetland of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Adele Swetland, to Joseph John Mason, son of the Rev. and Mrs. L. Walter Mason of Pittsburgh. Miss Swetland was graduated from Vassar College this week, and announced her engagement at her class dinner.

Mr. Mason attended Cornell, also the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1912. He is now in training for the aviation section of the Officers' Reserve Corps in Texas.

Dance for N. Y. U. Ambulance Corps.

A small dance was held at the Hotel Majestic last night in honor of the New York University Ambulance Corps, which will leave shortly for the front. Those in charge of the dance were Mrs. J. B. Videll, and the Misses Paula and Dolores Fonseca, Elsa Alexander, and E. C. Bletticher. The young women appeared in the costumes of the allied nations.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

RABINOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rabinowitz, 200 West 113th St., wish to announce the barmitzva of their son, Caspar, at Congregation Shaari Zedek, 23 West 118th St., on Saturday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock. No cards.

Engaged.

DE BEVOISE—CROSBY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crosby announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ganson Crosby, to Mr. C. Richmond De Bevoise of Newark, N. J.

TWOMBLY—BROWN.—Mr. Dickson Q. Brown announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Florence King Brown, to Mr. Howland Twombly of Boston, Mass.

ZWERLING—LAVERTY.—Miss Rose Ewart to Mr. Benjamin Lanvert, June 16, 1911.

Married.

WATERBURY—NELSON.—On June 15, 1917, at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Flatbush, by the Rev. T. G. Jackson, D. D., Helen L., daughter of Walter H. and Emma S. Nelson, to Lewis Clement Waterbury, U. S. R., of Oriskany, N. Y.

BREWSTER—POWELL.—June 14, Anna B. Powell to Nehemiah H. Brewster.
Brooklyn.

LISTER—RUSSLEND.—June 14, Gladys G. Russlend to Edward M. Lister.
Long Island.

LE MARRE—SCHULTZ.—June 14, Flushing, Agnes Schultz to Ernest Le Marre.

Died.

BECKMAN.—August, beloved husband of Annie C. Beckman, Friday, June 15. Funeral services at his late residence, 396 3d St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BICKER.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Henrietta Bicker, widow of the late Rev. Henry R. Bicker. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Maplewood, N. J., Monday, June 18, at 5 P. M. Coaches will meet train leaving Barclay St. at 1:30 P. M.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, at Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1917, Christina, wife of Spotswood D. Bowers, in her 30th year. Funeral at Syracuse Sunday at 2 o'clock.

CANFIELD.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Elizabeth P., widow of Charles T. Canfield. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CANTER.—Officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend funeral of our late ex-Vice President, Salomon Canter, from his late residence, 29 East 124th St., Sunday, June 17, 1917, 10:30 A. M.
JOSHUA KANTROWITZ, Pres.
LEON A. RAINS, Sec.

CONABEER.—Suddenly, on June 13, 1917, at his home, 515 West 140th St., John S. Conabeer. Funeral services at Central Baptist Church, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, June 16, at 10:30 A. M.

COOMBS.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Edna, daughter of Emilie W. and the late Charles L. Coombs. Services THIS FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St. Time later.

GAFNEY.—On June 14, 1917, at his residence, 151 West 82d St., New York City, Bernard E. Gafney, aged 74, beloved brother of the late Mary E. Butler and uncle to Dr. Francis E. Butler and Walter G. Butler. Funeral from Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., Saturday, June 16, at 10 A. M.

GODLEY.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Elizabeth McMurtrie, widow of William D. Godley. Funeral service at her residence, 523 Park Av., on Sunday, June 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

JONES.—At Washington, D. C., June 11, Frederica B., widow of Roger Jones, late Inspector General, United States Army.

KASE.—On June 15, 1917, Ebbie King, beloved wife of William H. Kase. Funeral services at her home, 263 North 11th St., Rossville, N. Y., Saturday evening, June 16, at 7:30. Interment at convenience of the family. Easton, Penn., papers please copy.

KERCHAM.—Suddenly at her home, 338 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, Frances Emma, daughter of the late Jesse and Catharine Grant Ketcham. Funeral notice later.

LIGNOT.—On Thursday, June 14, Catharine Lignot, widow of Pierre Jules Lignot. Funeral from her late residence, 209 Garfield Av., Jersey City, on Monday, June 18, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Kindly omit flowers.

MARCUS.—Hermine, (nee Orgler,) beloved wife of Maurice Marcus and devoted mother of John, Erna, Charles, and Josefa. Funeral services Sunday, June 17, 1917, at 11:45 A. M., at her late residence, Oak St., Far Rockaway, New York City. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

Died.

MAY.—Herbert A., member of Central City Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M., of Syracuse, N. Y., in this city June 15, 1917, aged 49 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 460 West 149th St., Monday at 3:30 P. M. Masons and friends invited. Burial at Oakwood Chapel, Syracuse, N. Y. Syracuse papers please copy.

MONAHAN.—On June 13, at his Summer residence, Beach 131st St. and Washington Av., Rell Harbor, (Rockaway,) Francis, beloved husband of Lillian B. Monahan (nee McDermott) and brother of Thomas and the late John J. and Elizabeth A. Monahan, Mrs. Anne F. Kenny and Mrs. Henry J. Moore, and late of 17 Bank St., Manhattan. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Rell Harbor, Saturday, June 16, at 10:30 A. M. Take Long Island Railroad, Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 9:10 A. M., or Pennsylvania Station, 7th Av. and 33d St., Manhattan, 9:18 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MOYLE.—On Friday, June 15, Annie M., wife of Joseph Moyle and mother of Mrs. Underhill. Services private.

NOLAN.—On June 14, 1917, Michael J., beloved son of Honora Nolan and brother of Thomas J. Nolan. Funeral Monday morning at 9:30 from his late residence, 9 Madison St. Requiem mass at St. James Church, James St., at 10. Interment Calvary.

PATTON.—At Montclair, N. J., (203 Midland Av.,) on Friday morning, June 15, 1917, Walker Patton, in his 48th year. Notice of funeral service will be held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, North Fullerton Av., Montclair, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Erie train, Greenwood Lake division, leaves Jersey City, 1:15 P. M., arrives at Park St. Station, Montclair 1:35; also D., L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 1:30 P. M.

POTTER.—On June 15, William B., beloved husband of Charlotte A. Potter, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 263 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

ROSCHLAW.—George, at Monticello, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 13. Masonic services will be held Saturday evening, June 16, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at 1 P. M., Sunday, June 17, at his late residence, 749 10th Av.

SAMPSON.—On Thursday, June 14, 1917, Harriet Sampson, widow of John Sampson, in her 87th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at her late residence, 217 Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, at 2 P. M.

SHEPPERD.—At West Farms, New York City, suddenly, on Thursday, June 14, 1917, Esther Ann Shepperd, aged 83 years. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church at 180th St. on Saturday, June 16, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SIEGEL.—Louis, beloved husband of Sarah Siegel and devoted father of Celia, Julius, Elias, Adrian and Lillian; grandfather of Vera (Tootie) Knerll; brother of the late Urias Siegel. Funeral services Sunday, June 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 203 West 117th St., New York.

SMITH.—On June 13, Mrs. Sol Smith, in her 87th year, at her residence, 99 Claremont Av. Services Sunday afternoon, 1:15, at "The Little Church Around the Corner."

SMITH.—On Thursday, June 14, 1917, Mary, widow of Gerrit Smith. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edgar P. Foster, Amityville, L. I., Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At his home, 9,418 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Dr. E. Franklin Smith. Funeral notice later. No flowers sent.

VIRTUE.—On June 15, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, at Atlantic Highlands, Isabella Meldrum Virtue, beloved mother of Frank L. Virtue and Alice Minrath. Interment private.

WALSH.—On June 15, at her residence, 243 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Mary A. Walsh, nee Dermody, beloved wife of the late Michael Henry Walsh and mother of John H. Walsh and Helena C. McGourdy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOYLE.—James, 321 West 17th St., June 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BRODERSON.—Marie, Tottenville, June 13. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BYRNE.—James, June 13. Funeral 154 East 29th St., today.

ENGLE.—J. Charles A., 859 9th Av., June 13, aged 64. Funeral service today.

FITZPATRICK.—Patrick, 2,579 8th Av., June 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GEIS.—Edward J., 15 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, June 14, aged 35. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GILBRIDE.—Mary, 335 West 49th St., June 13, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GLEASON.—Timothy, 420 East 163d St., June 13. Funeral today 9 A. M.

GLOECKNER.—Lillian, 526 9th Av., June 13, aged 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HARTY.—Philip, 425 West 30th St., June 14. Funeral notice later.

HUBER.—John P., 483 West 19th St., June 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LAGOIS.—Hana, 760 East 150th St., June 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Thomas P., 1,347 3d Av., June 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PARR.—Winefred, 676 9th Av., June 14, aged 11.

POWER.—Julia A., 2,267 Walton Av., Bronx, June 14.

ROBBINS.—Charles T., June 13. Funeral 205 East 41st St., today, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Hanna, June 13. Funeral 1,081 Lexington Av. today, 2 P. M.

VAIL.—Michael, 334 East 48th St., June 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
Brooklyn.

ARUNDEL.—Elizabeth, 884 East 22d St., June 13, aged 59.

THE REV. J. H. MELISH FALLS OFF ELEVATED

Rector Breaks His Arm and Leg in Drop of 25 Feet on Unguarded Stairway.

The Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn since 1904, was seriously injured late Thursday night in a fall through an unguarded hole in a new portion of the elevated station at Evergreen and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn. A consultation of physicians was called at St. Catherine's Hospital yesterday to decide whether the injuries were more serious than the first diagnosis indicated. It was then announced that, unless it was found later that internal injuries had resulted, the patient would recover, but that it would be at least two months before Mr. Melish could resume his work in the pulpit. His right leg was broken near the knee and his right arm was broken near the wrist. In addition he had a gash in the forehead that penetrated to the bone. Loss of blood from this wound had weakened him greatly.

Mr. Melish was returning to his home at 126 Pierrepont Street after making several speeches in the Liberty Loan campaign. He alighted from the train at his usual station, and attempted to use the new stairway where there was neither obstacle nor lights. In his first step Mr. Melish fell and dropped about twenty-five feet to the street.

He remained there for fifteen minutes when he was found by some women, who called a policeman, and had him removed to St. Catherine's Hospital. He was so dazed he was unable to give his name and address, and his family did not know where he was until about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that they had not yet taken over the station from the contractor, and asserted they did not know any stairway was left unprotected and unlighted.

It was Dr. Melish who read the funeral service for Edward Cary, the editorial writer for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died recently.

Auto Fashion Show for Actors' Fund

An automobile fashion show will be held next Saturday afternoon at Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Prizes will be awarded for the smarest turnouts, and with each prize will be given a Liberty bond. Among those who have announced their intention of entering the contest are Ethel Barrymore, Marie Doro, Frances Starr, Helen Ware, Mrs. Robert Hilliard, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Anne Tucker Duke, Mme. Frances Alda, Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Robert Graves, and Mrs. C. P. Dugmore.

A Young's Straw may be chosen at random in the assurance that no matter what style you select, you get a hat of well-bred distinction.

$2—$3—$4. All Hand-Made.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Young's Straws
NONE BETTER MADE
Stores—"All Over Town."

Died.

BRODER.—Cornelius, Far Rockaway, June 13, aged 54.

CARBERRY.—Patrick, Woodhaven, June, aged 38.

DELMEL.—Louise, Glendale, June 13, aged 78.

DILL.—Samuel J., Jamaica, June 14, aged 53. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

FENDER.—Lindsay, Richmond Hill, June 14. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GRAVES.—Orlow W., Richmond Hill, June 13, aged 76.

HARTZ.—Johanna, Ridgewood, June 13, aged 87.

KESPERT.—Joseph J., Rockaway Beach, June 13, aged 52.

KLAPP.—Henry, Woodhaven, June 13, aged 44.

KLEIN.—Sissette, Jamaica, June 13, aged 47.

LITSKE.—Paul, Long Island City, June 13, aged 49.

MEISSNER.—Ernst W., 439 9th Av., Long Island City, June 13, aged 50. Funeral today.

RADURIS.—William J., Maspeth, June 12, aged 60.

ROGERS.—James F., 436 12th Av., Astoria, June 13, aged 27.

ROOME.—Francis, Amityville, June 15. Funeral notice later.

RUCKDESCHEL.—Edward, Middle Village, June 13, aged 1.

THORBURN.—Hannah, Woodhaven, June 13, aged 71.

WINTER.—Robert, 371 Webster Av., Long Island City, June 15, aged 65.

WOLF.—Henry G., 245 11th Av., Astoria, June 14, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

SEARING.—In fond and ever faithful memory of my beloved husband, Leonard B. Searing, who joined the great majority June 16, 1911. "To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

AITKEN.—D. Lawrence; mass St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, today, 10 A. M.

BRADY.—Margaret; mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

SCHOENFELD.—Emil; unveiling monument Cypress Hills Cemetery tomorrow, 3 P. M.

SHEERAN.—Joseph E., in memory of; died June 17, 1916.

TOBIN.—Mary E.; mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

Unveiling.

LONDON.—The unveiling of the mon

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
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The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

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Ask for circular 32-A

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may be purchased through us in 100 share lots or smaller amounts outright for cash or on conservative margin.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React as Call Money Advances—Successful Ending of a Great Campaign.

Call money, after lending at 4½ per cent. during most of the day, rose to 6 per cent. in the afternoon yesterday. This and the selling of Liberty Loan bonds below par were the chief contributing factors which brought about a reaction in the market. Steel, which again absorbed an unduly large proportion of the trading, had touched 133¼ before the rise in call money, but sold down to 130¾ at the low point of the afternoon on a decline traceable directly to the rise in money to a new high price for this year and the accompanying shifting of loans.

The scarcity of call money was due primarily to the heavy payments for income tax accounts which were due yesterday, although the total of such payments had been materially reduced by the response to requests from the collectors of internal revenue that persons subject to the tax anticipate their assessments as far ahead as possible. A secondary reason lay in the call for a considerable amount of money for the 2 per cent. installment due on the Liberty bonds yesterday. Part of the funds which have been available in the call money market will be carried by corporations from now until the end of the month in order to cover the unusually heavy dividend disbursements to be made on July 1. A record number of stocks sold ex-dividend yesterday on this account.

The market was again secondary in the public's interest to the final rush of subscriptions under the Liberty Loan. The manner in which this huge transaction was brought to an end at noon yesterday was highly gratifying and probably reached the most optimistic hopes of the Administration. Banks and other agencies receiving subscriptions were fairly buried in the forenoon under an avalanche of eleventh-hour applications, so that it was impossible to get anything like a true estimate of the total in hand when the books closed. As a matter of fact, a sizable volume of subscriptions will not come in until this morning, having been taken by out-of-town institutions up to noon yesterday. Bankers at this centre were pleased not only with the total subscriptions in hand at the close of the vigorous campaign they had carried on but particularly with the number of buyers. It appeared probable yesterday that no less than 3,000,000 individuals, institutions, and corporations had entered subscriptions, by far the greater part of them becoming investors for the first time. To a nation that has been notoriously extravagant in living up to its income this is one of the ultimate blessings to come out of the war. It is too much to hope that all of these new bondholders will continue habits of thrift now made compulsory, but the final gain to the country from the inculcation of the habit of saving in so many quarters cannot but be a far-reaching influence for good.

Wall Street is still keenly interested in the unsettled question of the excess profits tax. The proposal which seems to have met with most favor at Washington, i. e., to levy a comparatively small tax of possibly 16 per cent. upon profits after an exemption of 8 per cent., is not so well regarded in financial circles as a much higher tax levied on earnings after a more liberal allowance for normal profits, to be based upon results achieved in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916. The market is keenly sensitive to the changing prospects for this important source of revenue, and its movements will be guided to a marked extent by the final decision.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Chief Interest of Traders Shifts to Oil Shares, Which Are Active.

LONDON, June 15.—The stock market was quiet, but steady with the chief interest shifted to oil shares, which were active. There was a little demand for investment stocks, and the old 4½ per cent. war loan was bought on possible conversion rights, in connection with a new issue expected in the Autumn. Argentine rails were strong, but foreign bonds showed irregularity.

The American department had a dull session with prices easy. Money in better demand. Discount rates quiet.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, June 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	6
Low	4½	Renewals	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5	Thirty days	5¾
Sixty days	5	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5	Four months	5¾
Five months	5	Five months	5¾
Six months	5	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	—.0001¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	23.05	23.05	23.05	+.05
Cables	23.10	23.10	23.10	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8685 London	4.7540	4.7545
5.1825 Paris	5.75¼	5.74⅞
China—		
Hongkong	59.00	59.10
Peking	96.00	96.25
Shanghai	89.00	89.25
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.10¼	7.09¼
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.37½	52.00
Yokohama	51.37½	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.38
40.10 Holland	41.25	*41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.05	23.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	29.00
Stockholm	30.00	30.15
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.305 Spain	23.40	23.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.98¾	4.97

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $694,031,546; balance, $63,648,268; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $4,499,453; Federal Reserve credit balance, $43,705,580.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625@.46875 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 1-16d, unchanged; in New York, 77c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	883,548	347,741	340,477
Year to date	92,846,700	79,017,732	59,052,886

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	6	6	5½	5½	— ½
28	28¼	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29	28	28	— 1
85½	86	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86½	85¾	85¾	— ¼
95	95½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	95⅞	96⅛	94⅞	95	— 1
49⅝	50	1,900	Am. Can	50⅛	50⅝	49½	49⅞	— ⅜
106	109	100	Am. Can pf. x d	107	107	107	107	— ¾
73¾	74	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	73½	73⅝	72	73⅜	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	500	Am. H. & Leather	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
62½	63½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— 2
23¾	23⅞	1,400	Am. Linseed	24⅞	24½	24	24	— ⅝
72¾	72⅞	2,100	Am. Locomotive	73⅜	73⅝	72	72⅜	..
104	11	100	Am. Malting	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— 2
61	61½	1,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	61½	61½	61	61½	..
108¾	109¼	11,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	109¼	110	106⅞	108⅝	— ⅛
113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ½
120	150	100	Am. Snuff x d	130	130	130	130	+12½
71½	72	2,200	Am. Steel F'drs. x d	72	72⅝	71	71½	— ⅛
121½	122	6,400	Am. Sugar Ref	123½	123½	120	121¾	— ¾
33⅝	34	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	34½	34⅝	33⅝	34	..
121¾	122	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	121½	121⅝	121½	121½	..
195½	196⅞	600	Am. Tobacco	195⅞	196⅝	195	196⅛	+1½
102	104	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	1,000	Am. Woolen x d	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	54⅝	— ¼
96	100	200	Am. Woolen pf. x d	96½	96½	96	96	—2
32½	33	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	32½	33	32½	33	..
84½	84⅝	24,400	Anaconda Copper	85	85⅝	83¾	84¼	— ⅝
101½	102	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅜
96⅞	97¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	..
112	113	3,200	At. Gulf & West	114½	97	111	112½	— ½
61	62¼	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	..
66	66½	5,100	Baldwin Loco	66¼	66⅝	64¼	65¼	+ ½
73½	73¾	1,325	Baltimore & Ohio	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73¼	+ ⅛
69¾	70	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ½
115	118½	100	Barrett Co	118	118	118	118	—2
152	154	900	Bethlehem Steel x d	156	156	152	152	—3
148	148½	61,850	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	151	151½	146¼	148¼	—2¾
58	58½	900	Brklyn Rapid Transit	60	60	58½	58½	—1½
73	73½	200	Brown Shoe	73	73	73	73	— ⅞
11¼	11⅜	1,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	..
100	101½	100	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	—2⅞
42¼	43	200	Butte & Superior x d	43½	43¼	43	43	— ⅝
38½	38⅝	100	California Packing	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
21⅜	22	100	California Petrol	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	— ¼
52¼	53½	200	California Pet. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	—1
100		100	Calumet & Arizona	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
159	159½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	160	160	159	159	—2
96¼	96⅝	21,500	Central Leather Co	97⅜	98	95¼	96⅛	—1⅝
36	36½	500	Cerro de Pasco	36	36½	36	36	..
89	89	200	Chandler Motor	89	89	89	89	—3
61	61	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60¾	60½	— ⅛
12	12	100	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
34	35⅜	500	Chi. Great West. pf	34	36	33⅝	33⅝	—2
75	75½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	75¼	75⅝	74⅜	75¼	— ¼
109¾	110	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110½	110½	110	110	— ½
65¼	66	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p	65½	65¼	65½	65¼	— ⅛
35⅛	35⅝	600	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
77	77¾	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	77½	77½	77½	77½	..
67	67⅝	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	67¼	67¼	66½	67¼	..
67	67⅝	50	Do., odd lot	68	68	68	68	..
22	22¼	1,400	Chile Copper	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
58	58¼	5,800	Chino Copper x d	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛
52⅝	53	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54½	54⅝	52	52¼	—1⅞
27	28	100	Col. & Southern	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	2,300	Columbia Gas & El	42	42⅜	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
108	109	300	Consolidated Gas	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Continental Can	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
32	32¼	7,400	Corn Products Ref	32¼	32⅜	31⅞	32	— ⅛
103½	104¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104¼	104¼	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
80	80¼	26,600	Crucible Steel	80½	81⅝	79	80	—1⅛
45	45¼	14,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	46¼	46⅝	44⅝	45	—1½
90	90¼	100	Cuba Cane S. pf. x d	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
100¼	110⅜	1,600	Delaware & Hud	110	110½	110	110	+ ¼
200	210	10	Del., Lack. & West	210	210	210	210	..
6	8	200	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	—1½
14½	15½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15¼	13¼	15	15	— ½
22⅝	23¼	4,500	Distillers Sec. x d	23	23	21½	22¾	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	5,000	Elk Horn Coal	36½	38½	36½	38	+1⅝
..	..	100	Elk Horn Coal pf	46	46	46	46	..
25¾	26	2,900	Erie	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
38½	39	100	Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	—1
29	30	100	Erie 2d pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
35	37	200	Fisher Body	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
85	87	86	Do., odd lot	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
98½	101¼	100	General Cigar pf	100	100	100	100	—2
158	159	500	General Elec. x d	159	160	158½	159½	— ⅞
111¾	112	11,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	113	113½	110¾	111¾	— ⅛
88	89	200	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ½
52	52¼	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
84	87	600	Granby Consol	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
107⅝	108	600	Great Northern pf	108	108	108	108	..
33	33¾	1,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33	33½	33	33½	+ ⅜
44	45	100	Greene-Cananea	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
100	109	5	Homestake Mining	108	108	108	108	..
103¼	104⅜	200	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
64½	65	11,000	Inspiration Copper	65⅝	65⅞	63⅝	64½	—1¼
55⅝	56	1,100	Interboro Conn. pf	55½	56	54⅝	56	..
18	19¼	200	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	..
50¾	52	200	Int. Agricultural pf	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	+1⅜
67	70	300	Int. Harvester Corp	70½	70½	68	69	—2
28¼	29⅜	1,500	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
81	81⅞	7,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81½	81⅝	80¼	81¼	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	6,900	Int. Nickel	41⅜	41¾	40¾	41⅝	— ⅛
39	39¼	1,200	Int. Paper	40	40¾	39	39	—1⅛
22⅜	23	300	Kansas City South	22⅝	23	22⅜	23	..
48½	52	400	Kelly Spring. Tire	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	..
46¾	46¾	4,500	Kennecott Copper	47	47¼	46	46⅞	— ⅝
102	107	100	Kress (S. H.) pf	107	107	107	107	..
98	98½	7,000	Lackaw'a. Steel x d	98½	98⅞	97	98	— ½
18	19¼	200	Lake Erie & West	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1½
63½	63¾	300	Lehigh Val. Valley	63½	64	63¼	64	+ ⅛
127	127	200	Loulis. & Nash	127	127	127	127	+2
49	50½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	49⅜	50½	49	50¼	+1¼
31⅜	31⅞	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	+1⅛
99⅜	99	12,100	Mexican Petroleum	100½	100⅞	97½	99	— ⅛
41	41¼	1,100	Miami Copper	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
64	64½	5,800	Midvale Steel	65	65	63¼	64	— ⅛
18	19¼	400	Minn. & St. L. new	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11	13½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	..
58	59	100	M.P. cfs. of dep. f p	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—1¼
28¼	28¾	600	Mo. Pacific w i	28	28	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
106	111	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
36½	37	8,100	Nat. Cond. & C. x d	37⅜	37⅝	36½	37	— ⅝
39⅝	39⅞	4,100	Nat. Enam. & St	40½	40½	39⅞	39⅝	— ¾
57	58	100	National Lead	57	57	57	57	..
24⅜	24⅝	1,000	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24½	..
146	150	200	N. Y. Air Brake	146	146	146	146	—4½
92¼	92⅜	1,700	N. Y. Central	92½	92⅝	92	92¼	— ½
50	55	200	N.Y.C.& St.L. 2d pf	50	50¾	50	50¼	— ¼
35⅝	36	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	35⅞	36	35⅝	35¾	— ¼
124	125	800	Norfolk & Western	124½	124½	124	124	— ¼
63	66	100	North American x d	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+1½
104	105	200	Northern Pacific	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅜
99	101	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	102	102	102	102	—1
137	138	1,800	Ohio Cities Gas	137⅜	138	136⅜	137½	—1⅜
46	49	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	49	—1
92	95	100	Owens Bottle Mach	92	92	92	92	..
27¼	27½	1,200	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27	27½	—1¼
26	27	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
53½	53¾	1,300	Penn. R.	53⅝	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
18½	20¼	300	Pere Marquette	20	20	20	20	..
33⅜	33⅝	100	Philadelphia Co	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
52¾	55⅝	38,375	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	52⅝	55⅝	52⅜	55⅛	+3½
116	118	300	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	116½	117	116¼	117	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	24,400	Pitts. & West Va	32⅝	35¼	31⅞	35¼	+2⅞
67	68	2,400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	65½	68	65½	67	+1½
77	78	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	77½	77⅞	77	77	—1¼
144¾	146	100	Pullman Co	145	145	145	145	— ¾
1	2	100	Quicksilver pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	500	Railway St. Sp. x d	55½	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
29	29¼	3,400	Ray Con. Cop. x d	29⅜	29⅝	28½	29	— ⅛
97½	97⅝	38,100	Reading	98⅝	99⅛	96⅞	97⅜	+ ⅛
92	92¼	20,400	Ren. Iron & Steel	92	93½	91	92¼	+ ⅛
62	62	2,580	Royal Dutch t r	63⅜	64	62	62	—2⅜
17⅝	17⅝	800	St. Louis-San Fran	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
30	32	200	St. Louis Southw	30	30	30	30	..
97	97½	1,800	Savage Arms	88¼	102	88¼	96¼	—1⅝
36	37	600	Saxon Motor	39	39	36	37	—2½
13½	13¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
19	20	100	Seab. Air Line pf	28½	28½	28¼	28½	—1⅜
173	175	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	173	173	173	173	—2
27½	27½	700	Shattuck-Arizona	27½	27½	26½	26½	—1⅜
54½	56	7,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	54½	56	54½	54½	..
59½	60	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	59½	60¼	59½	60%	— ⅝
94½	95	2,200	Southern Pacific	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅝
28	28¼	2,600	Southern Railway	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
57	57	400	Southern Ry. pf	57	57	56	56	—1
88½	89	24,600	Standard Milling pf	88½	89	88½	88½	— ½
83½	83¾	1,900	Studebaker Co	84¼	84¾	83⅝	83⅝	+1
47	48	700	Tenn. C. & C	48	48¼	48	48	— ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	1,800	Texas Co.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
216½	218	300	Third Avenue	215	216	215	216	—1½
20	21	100	Tobacco Products	20	21	20	21	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	10,400	Tobacco Prod. pf	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
100	102	300	Union Pacific	100	102	100	102	+2⅝
137¾	138	4,300	United Alloy Steel	137¾	138	136¾	137⅝	— ⅜
45½	45¾	8,800	United Cigar Stores	45½	45¼	45¼	45½	— ¾
106	107½	100	United Dyewood	106	107½	105¾	106¼	+1
65¼	67	400	United Fruit	65¼	67	65¼	67	..
135¼	135½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	135¼	135½	135½	135¼	— ¼
16	18	100	U. S. C. P. & F	18	18	16	16	+ ⅛
23	23	100	U.S.C.P. & F. pf	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
54	54	54	U. S. Indus. Alco	54	54	54	54	—2
167½	168¾	163¾	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	167½	168¾	163¾	166¾	— ⅝
16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	U. S. Rubber	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	61½	60¼	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61¼	61½	60¼	60¼	—1⅝
132⅞	133½	130¾	U. S. Steel	132⅞	133½	130¾	131⅞	— ⅞
117¼	117⅝	117¼	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	..
112¾	113¼	4,800	Utah Copper x d	112⅝	112⅞	110¼	111⅝	—1⅝
20	20	600	Utah Securities	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
45	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	45	45	45	45	+1⅝
69¼	69½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69¼	69½	69¼	69¼	+1⅛
49⅝	50	2,100	Wabash pf. A	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
26½	26½	1,600	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
21	21¼	1,100	Western Maryland	21	21¼	19¼	20⅜	..
37⅝	38⅜	1,800	West. Md. 2d pf	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜	52⅛	— ⅝
52¼	52⅝	500	Wheeling & L. E	15½	15½	15	15	..
15	15¼	500	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
33	34	200	White Motors x d	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
46	46½	600	Wilson & Co	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	— ¼
72½	72⅝	25,100	Willys-Overland	30¾	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
31	31¼	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	128	128	128	128	— ¾
127½	129	300	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	35	+1
34	35							

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.75	62.25	61.00	61.25
Lead	11.87½	12.12½	12.00	12.50
Spelter	9.50		9.62½	
Antimony	19.50	20.50	*19.50	20.50
Quicksilver	$85.00		$85.00	
Aluminium	*90.00		*90.00	
L.No.2X f'dry	46.75	47.75	46.75	47.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30¼@32c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	241	0	0	238	5	0
Tin, futures	237	0	0	235	0	0
Lead	54	0	0	53	0	0
Spelter	50	10	0	50	10	0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Seeding Mach	Q	July	15	June 30
Am.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Irregular, with Close Barely Steady at Net Loss of 15-28 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was very irregular and prices moved to lower levels. The market closed barely steady at a net decline of 15 to 28 points. Sentiment appeared to have been changed considerably in the last few days, and there was not only selling through commission houses, especially for Western account, but the South was also a seller here, and bearish operations were conducted with more confidence than has been evidenced in some time.

The theory of those operating for a decline in the market was that crop conditions on the whole had improved, and that the South was willing to sell cotton at these prices. The power given to the Clearing House Association to call higher margins at its discretion also had a tendency to restrain declings on the part of large operators.

There was somewhat less pressure on the July delivery during the day, and it was believed in some quarters that the selling of this contract against cotton to come here was about over. Larger exports were reported for the day, and some traders held the view that exports have all along been larger than reported, and that the total for the season may even be ahead of last year.

At the immediate opening the market was steady at a decline of 16 to 40 points, following weakness at Liverpool. The latter was attributed to considerable Continental new crop long liquidation. Neill of London estimated the reduction in acreage at less than one-half of 1 per cent. He said the crop had made a poor start, but he does not yet despair of an average crop. The weather over the belt yesterday was generally clear, with no excessive temperatures at any point. Soon after the opening a buying movement developed, which carried prices up to within about 5 points of the previous night's close, but it was not well sustained, as there seemed to be a good deal of cotton for sale on every bulge. Southern cotton men on the floor contended that the recent hot weather in Texas was a good thing in that it destroyed the boll weevil. This, however, was in conflict with some of the private wires from that State, one of which said that the crop in the Southwest and all Western Texas had been almost ruined, and without rain soon would be an entire failure.

There was not so much trade buying yesterday as on previous days, and it seemed to be the impression in local circles that mills had supplied their requirements in the futures market for the time being and that there would be little further demand from that quarter. The weather forecast was for generally clear conditions over the entire belt on Saturday, which caused some scattered buying here from interests who think the plant is too small and has the crop needs badly. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 37 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
June	....	....	....	24.38@24.48	24.57
July	24.50	24.62	24.20	24.48@24.53	24.67
Aug.	24.56	24.56	24.56	24.37@24.43	24.57
Sept.	24.25	24.29	24.12	24.28 bid	24.43
Oct.	24.15	24.31	23.92	24.18@24.22	24.35
Nov.	....	....	....	24.25 bid	24.38
Dec.	24.25	24.43	24.03	24.80@24.82	24.47
Jan.	24.28	24.46	24.07	24.34@24.37	24.57
March	24.38	24.63	24.30	24.54 bid	24.78
May	24.70	24.70	24.62	24.69@24.71	24.93

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and steady at 24.90c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 24.50c; New Orleans, 24.19c; Savannah, 24¾c; Augusta, 24.69c; Memphis, 24c; Houston, 24.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	10,215	13,369	20,771
Exports	9,718	9,361	7,646
Port stocks	811,825	847,156	924,447
New York arrivals	2,838	....	....
New York stocks	56,916	53,177	139,895

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week, 47,715 bales, against 70,313 last year. For the season, 12,144,873, against 12,119,878 last year. Visible supply of all kinds, 3,550,697, against 4,080,832 last year. Visible American, 3,550,697, against 2,777,832 last year. Decrease in general visible, 183,-965, against decrease last week of 154,-391. American, 153,065, against a decrease of 130,391 last year. Spinners' takings, American, for the week, 178,423, against 209,701 last year, and for the season, 12,117,927, against 12,848,439 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,500; American, 7,000. Imports, 11,000; American, 2,000. Middling upland, 17.06d. Futures opened irregular, 27 to 47 points lower, closed steady, at a net decline of 7 to 17 points. July-August, 16.10d; October-November, 15.08d; January-February, 14.63d; March-April, 14.52d.

Manchester: Yarns, firm; cloths, moderate demand.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With indications of returning activity in branches which have experienced a more or less protracted lull, the general position of business is stronger and sentiment has noticeably improved. The natural distributive trade has continued with the more seasonable temperatures, and, though not all reports are favorable, results at the retail counters are now more uniformly encouraging. Further expansion in agriculture has also accompanied the better weather, and the consequent freer movement of farm products to market has in some cases had a depressing effect on prices. Yet the main trend of wholesale commodity quotations is still decisively upward, and textiles and steel and iron, as well as many other important articles are not only phenomenally high, but are likely to rise to even more extraordinary levels.

Clearing house transactions this week at the principal cities in the United States show substantial gains over all former corresponding periods and the aggregate of exchanges at all cities reporting is $5,471,480,742, an increase of 21.5 per cent. as compared with the same week last year and of 95.5 per cent. with two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Industry has not lost any of its unwonted activity, and, if anything, the pace has been increased. Certainly the pig iron situation is more excited one, and in this respect, as well as in respect to prices for steel and scrap, conditions are unprecedented. Ordinary consumers are simply scrambling to get enough materials, and, meantime, Government buying, with more to come, makes for concern about future free supplies of finished steel. Even though consumption one regular account has fallen off, the foremost problem is to provide capacity to reasonably care for all requirements.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN,

for April—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	$43,118	$32,620	$10,498
Net aft. taxes	20,689	13,643	7,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,174	2,182	5,992
4 mos. gross	148,294	119,975	28,319
Net aft. taxes	56,813	48,112	8,701
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,068	1,218	8,849

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY, for April—

April gross	138,105	118,622	19,483
Net aft. taxes	44,550	38,357	6,192
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,092	1,970	8,122
8 mos. gross	518,395	453,144	65,251
Net aft. taxes	151,339	141,321	10,018
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,758	*4,058	17,613

*Deficit.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO., for four months ended April 30—

Gross	548,905	297,465	51,439
Net aft. taxes	123,195	104,008	19,186
Total income	127,824	104,353	19,471
Net aft. taxes	41,339	27,441	13,898

UTAH SECURITIES, SUBSIDIARIES, for May—

May gross	519,005	440,317	78,688
Net earnings	271,926	238,397	33,529
12 mos. gross	5,993,472	5,133,314	860,158
Net earnings	3,309,940	2,804,116	505,824

Miscellaneous.

Sales of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. for the first three months of the fiscal year were $39,896,206, compared with $35,-870,469 for the corresponding period of the year 1916, a gain of $3,525,737.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	104	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95½	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95½	97
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	96	98
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
6s Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4½s June, 1965	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s May, 1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	100	....	100	....
4½s May, 1960-30	98½	99½	98⅝	99⅛
4½s April, 1966	98⅝	99½	98	99
4½s Mar., 1964	98⅝	99½	98	99
4½s Mar., 1962	98½	99¼	98	99
4½s Sept., 1960	98½	99¼	98	99
4s May, 1959	98	97	98	97
4s Nov., 1958	96	97	96	97
4s Nov., 1955	95	97	95	97
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95	98
4s May, 1919	99½	....	99½	....

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
4s Nov., 1918	99½	....	99½	....
3½s Nov., 1954	83½	86	83½	....
3½s May, 1954	83½	....	83½	....

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.25	4.00	4.30
4½s 1918-1923	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s 1924-1931	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s 1921-1923	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s April, 1920	4.50	....	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	....	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.40	4.20	4.40
3½s 1930-1939	4.40	4.20	4.40
3½s 1922-1929	4.40	4.20	4.40
3s 1926-1930	4.40	4.20	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
58	Cities Service	284	280	280	283
155	Cities Service pf	85	84	84¼	84⅝

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	21	24	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	75	78	New England Co.	50	53
American Gas	118	120	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
Am. Gas & Electric	120	121	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Light & Traction	330	333	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	76
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	67	68	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	61	65
Am. Power & Light pf.	87½	90	Northern States Power	96	98
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	64	67	North. Texas Elec. pf.	80	84
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	78	Pacific Gas & Elec.	58	59
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	26	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Carolina Power & Light	35	38	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	100
Carolina P. & L. pf.	95	99	Republic Ry. & Light	36	37
Cent. States Electric	9	11	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	66	68
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	76	Southern Cal. Edison	90	90
Colorado Power	30	32	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf.	95	99	Stand. Gas & Electric	12	12½
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	87	88
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	76	Tampa Electric	122	127
Dayton Power & L. pf.	..	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5½	6¼
Duluth Edison	..	80	Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf	25½	27
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	66	69	Tri-City R. & Lt. pf.	91	94
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	90	94	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improv.	89	89¼
Federal Light & Traction	10	13	United Light & Rys.	38	40
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	40	45	Un. Light & Rys. pf.	68	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	16
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	66	71
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42	Western Power	15	15½
Interstate El. pf.	90	95	Western Power pf.	53	56
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Wisconsin Edison	9	10
Miss. River Power	9	10	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s.	71	73	Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, 1940	90	93
Cin. Gas & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	98	99
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94½	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Com'wealth P. & L. (Ariz.) 5s, '51	95	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	101½	102
Com'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	....	97	Ohio Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 5s, '51	95	100
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	....	96	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
Empire ref. 6s, 1927	98	100	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	U. S. L. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99	Utah Sec. 6s	92	93½
Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s	88	93	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	98½	99½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. P. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96½	99	Wis.-Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Nat. Gas & Elec. 5s	90½	100	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	....
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	99	100			
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alabama Co.	63	63	63	460	Elkhorn Fuel	38	36½	38
5	Balt. Elec. pf.	49½	42	49½	88	Elkhorn pf.	46	46	46
405	Con. Power	111½	111	111½	28	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125
65	Con. Gas pf.	13	13	13	10	Hous. Oil pf.	65½	65½	65½
24	Cos. O. & G. cf.	13	13	13	41	Md. Casualty	83	83	83
658	Do pf. cf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	30	Mt. Ver. Mills	68¼	68¼	68¼
122	Con. Coal	110	109	110	102	Pa. Wat. Pow.	73	72¾	72¾
20	Citizens' Bk.	45	45	45	64	W. B. & Ann.	35¼	35	35¼
122	Davis Chem.	35¾	35	35	100	Do pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Con. Coal 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	$2,000	Cos. O. & G. ctf. notes	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	93½	93½	93½	10,000	United Ry. inc. 4s	62¾	62¼	62¼
3,000	Coal Coke 5s	96	96	96	1,000	Do 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾
5,000	Con. P. nts.	101½	101¾	101¾					
6,000	Camden & Co. 6s ctfs.	99¾	99¾	99¾					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
26	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	10	Lake	13¼	13¼	13¼
76	Alaska Gold	6	6	6	65	La Salle	2	2	2
10	Allouez	62¾	62¾	62¾	332	Mohawk	62¾	62¾	62¾
55	Am. Zinc	33½	32¾	33½	15	*Nevada Con	24¼	24¼	24¼
595	Anaconda	85½	83¾	84	123	Niplissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
153	Ariz. Com'l	14¼	14¼	14¼	150	North Butte	19	18½	19
1,700	Butte & Sup.	42¾	42¼	42¾	5	*Old Dominion	61½	61½	61½
90	Cal. & Arlz.	80½	80	80	50	Osceola	90¾	90	90
3	Cal. & H.	535	535	535	2,700	Pond Creek	27¾	26¾	27¼
35	*Chino	58¾	58½	58¾	130	Quincy	87¾	86¾	86¾
2	Con. Mer.	1¼	1¼	1¼	160	*Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,690	Davis-Daly	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	50	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Daly-West	1¾	1¾	1¾	10	Shannon A	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	East Butte	13	13	13	5	St. M. Land	82	82	82
110	Franklin	1¾	1¾	1¾	120	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Hancock	15	15	15	10	Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Inspiration	65¼	65¼	65¼	235	U. S.-Smelt.	61	59¾	59¾
1,330	Island C'k	75	73	75	40	Do pf.	50¾	50½	50¾
22	Do pf.	91	91	91	200	Utah Apex	2	2	2
10	Isle Royale	32	32	32	185	Utah Con.	16¼	16¼	16¼
150	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	45	Utah Metals	4¾	4¾	4¾

Railroads.

2	Boston & A.	157	157	157	28	Pere Marq.	56¼	56¼	56¼
154	Boston Elev.	59¼	59	59¼	300	Pitts.-W. V.	33¾	33⅝	33¾
18	Fitchburg pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	20	Do pf.	67	66¾	67
60	Mass. Elec.	3¾	3¾	3¾	26	Rutland pf.	26½	26	26½
167	Do pf.	23	23	23	10	West End	48¾	48¾	48¾
28	New Haven	36	35¾	36	5	Do pf.	64	64	64
16	O. C'n, cash.	116¼	116¼	116¼					

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Agr. C.	93	93	93	26	Miss. R. P.	11	11	11
10	Do pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	5	N. E. Cot. Y.	87	87	87
223	Am. T. & T.	121½	121½	121½	125	New River	27	26½	27
55	Am. Woolen pf.	97	97	97	180	Nova S. S.	102	100½	102½
1	Amoskeag	70	70	70	10	Pullman	145	145	145
1,330	A. G. & W. I.	114	111¾	113¾	385	Punta A. S.	33	32¾	32½
8	Do pf.	62	62	62	168	Swift	153	152	152
50	Cuban Cem't.	85	84½	84½	77	Torrington	66	65	65½
28	Edison	185	184	184	37	United Fruit	137	136	136
100	Ga. Ry. & E.	124	124	124	1,765	Un. Shoe M.	56⅜	56	56
180	Int. Port. C.	13¾	13½	13¾	88	Do pf.	25¾	25	25¾
5	Do pf.	97	97	97	1,750	U. S. Steel	135	130⅝	131⅝
1,875	Mass. Gas	96¼	94	95⅝	75	Ventura Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & W. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾	$1,000	Pun. A. S. 6s	85	85	85
7,000	Am. A. C. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	26,000	P. C'k 6s	111	110	111
1,000	Lib. L. 2½s	100	100	100	3,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100
*Ex dividend.					4,000	West. T. 5s	96¾	95	96¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Ship'g	86	82	84½	396	Prest-o-lite	140¾	139	139½
50	Booth Fish	116	116	116	3	Pub. Service	93	93	93
65	Do pf.	90	90	90	15	Do pf.	98	97	97
245	Chi. Pneu. T.	74½	71½	74¼	60	Sears-Roe	174	173	173
310	Cudahy	121¾	121	121	202	Carbide rts.	17	16¾	17
61	Com. Edison	122¼	122	122	372	Swift	153	152¼	152¼
135	Deere pf.	99¾	99½	99½	21	Un. Carbide	203½	202¼	202¾
45	Illinois Brick	78¾	78¼	78¼	185	Wilson	73	72	73
8	Linde Air	263	260	263	13	Do pf.	106	105	105¾
280	Lindsay L.	29¾	29¼	29¾	15	Midwest Util	70	70	70
100	Nat. Carbon	300	300	300					

Bonds.

$5,000	Booth F. 6s	92	92	92	$2,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Chi. T. tet 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	100	100
3,000	C. R., I. & P. 5s	65¾	65¾	65¾					
3,000	C. R., S. & P. 5s	65¼	65¼	65¼					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Stores	36¼	36¼	36¼	119	Pennsylvania	53½	53¼	53⅜
45	Anac. Co	84¾	84¼	84¾	33	Phila. Co.	34¾	34¼	34¼
20	Cam. Iron	44	44	44	286	Phila. Elec.	30	29¾	29¾
40	Camb. Steel	160	160	160	50	Phil. R. T. t. c.	29¼	29¼	29¼
160	Gen. Asph. pf.	61	61	61	410	Reading	97	96¾	97
80	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23½	23	600	Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4	4
200	Kenne. Cop.	46¾	46¾	46¾	5	Un. Traction	42	42	42
1,220	Lehigh Corp.	21¾	20¾	20¾	904	Un. Gas Imp.	78¾	78¼	78¼
6	Lehigh Nav.	76¾	76¼	76¼	11,350	U. S. Steel	133	130½	131¾
11	Lehigh Val.	64¼	64¼	64¼	140	Wm. Cramp.	85½	83½	85¼
100	Midvale	63½	63¼	63½	5	York Ry. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼

Miscellaneous.

$1,000	Bald. Loco. 1st 5s	102	102	102	$5,000	Penns. Co. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	79	79	79	1,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	101	101	101
1,000	Leh. Val. 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000	Spanish-Am.	95¼	95¼	95¾
2,000	Lower Tier Loan 3½s	100 1-5	100 1-5	100 1-5	1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The early movement of prices for stocks on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was irregular, but there was a raid upon the market shortly after midday, the time for the official closing of the bond subscription list. Under the selling pressure some sharp declines were recorded, although many stocks rallied from their lowest at the close. No Liberty Loan bonds sold under par, the members of the Exchange making a point of taking all offerings at that price or better.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼	100	MidvaleSteel	64¾	64¼	64¼
10	Allis-Chalm	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	50	Nat. Enam.	39½	39½	39½
350	Am. Beet Sug.	95¾	95	95	10	Nev. Con	24½	24½	24½
780	Am. Can	50½	49½	49¾	100	Nat. Condens.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
250	Am. Car & F.	73½	73	73	90	N. Y. Central	92¾	92½	92⅝
50	Am. H. & L.	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	35¾	35¾	35¾
240	Am. Linseed	24¼	23¾	23⅞	10	Ohio Cit. Gas.	187½	187½	187½
950	Am. Locomo.	73	71¾	71¾	40	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27½
870	Am. Sm. & R.	106¾	107¼	108⅜	850	P. Coal t. r.	55¾	52¾	55⅛
200	Am. Sugar	122¾	120¼	120⅝	200	Ray Copper	29⅜	28¾	29⅞
100	Am. Wool	55½	54¾	54⅝	2,130	Reading	96¾	96¼	97⅜
2,540	Anaconda	85⅛	83½	84¾	500	Rep. I. & S.	93¼	90¾	92⅜
450	B'dwin Loco.	65⅞	64	65⅜	100	Sinclair Oil	56	55½	55½
100	Balt. & Ohio	73½	73¼	73⅝	430	Southern Ry.	28½	27⅞	27¾
1,910	Beth. Steel. B.	151⅛	146¼	148⅞	1,970	Studebaker	84⅜	81¼	82⅞
10	Butte & Sup.	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	50	Third Av	20	20	20
50	Can. Pacific	159⅜	159¼	159⅜	940	Union Pac.	138	137	137⅝
2,120	Cent. Leath.	98	95½	96½	570	U. S. Ind. Alco.	163⅛	153¾	157
20	Chile Copper	22	22	22	50,000	U. S. Steel	133	131½	131⅝
100	Chino Copper	58¼	57¾	58¼	300	Utah Cop.	111⅝	110½	111¼
500	Col. F. & I.	54½	52	52⅛	70	Wab. pf., A	49¼	49¼	49¼
40	Columbus Gas	42½	42¼	42½	200	W'house El.	52½	51¾	52
400	Corn Prod	32¼	31¾	32¼	350	Willys-Over.	31	29¾	31
1,870	Crucible Steel	81	78¾	80¼		BONDS.			
750	Cuba C. Sug.	46½	44½	45	$37,550	Liberty 3½s	....	....	....
50	Dist. Secur.	22¼	22	22¼			100.40	100	100
540	Erie	26¾	25⅝	25⅞		MINING STOCKS.			
780	Gen. Motors	113⅝	111	111	4,000	Cashboy	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07½
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	33½	32¾	33½	600	G'dfd Con.	.52	.50	.50
890	Insp. Copper	65½	63¾	64⅜	500	Jim Butler	.15	.75	.75
250	Int. Mer. Mar.	28¼	27¾	28¼	1,000	McNamara	.21½	.21	.21
800	Do pf	81¾	80½	81¾	1

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BATISTE.—Open for cheap cream cotton warp batiste, any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, 130 West 28th St., top floor.

CORDUROYS—Gabardines, white only, 36 inches, piece goods or ready skirts. Call with samples. T. and K. Skirt Co., 20 West 22d.

CORDUROYS.—613 Juilliard, white; also Palm Beach cloth; for cash. Benjamin Smith, 12 West 27th St., Farragut 8804.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on taffeta and serge dresses; call with samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for silk dresses. Call with samples, 3d floor, 12 West 31st St.

SAMPLE PINKING MACHINE with 20-inch cutting knife. Phone 1306 Franklin.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for U. S. 838. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SUITS.—J. P. Friend of Loudy & Friend, Chicago, at Hotel Astor; jobs of silk jersey suits; must be cheap. Don't phone or call; just write what you have.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Pekin green, 12 to 14 ounces, 50 pieces. Farragut 2187.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash (wash goods) unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 453 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Huffman 6660 black, $3.25. Levensohn & Satz, Md. Sq. 1265.

CASHMERE, Denim, Shirting, Voile, Dotted Swiss, Serge, Silk Mixtures.—Jobs to close out at a low figure. Farragut 3760.

CHINCHILLA.—White and colored, mustard, gabardines, velours at low prices. Mad. Sq. 2426.

COATS, SUITS.—Job of coats and suits to close out. A. S. H., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—200 silk afternoon and evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—100 voile dresses to close out. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

SERGES.—Botany 780, $1.35; Wellington Sears 1853 navy, only 62½c. Md. Sq. 1265.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Silverbloom suits to close out. Excello, 127 West 17th.

TAFFETA AND SATIN.—Striped and plaid taffeta and satin at clearance prices. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

VELOUR DU NORD, 50-inch, Sidney Blumenthal's, G 17 Times.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out, reasonable prices. Deutschman Bros., 25 West 20th St.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Rises in Metals, Especially Iron and Steel, the Feature.

Despite the fact that flour again distinguished itself by advancing, the features of commodities prices this week, as reflected by Dun's list, were the increases in the quotations on metals of one kind or another. The tendency of the general list was strongly upward, yet the advances in the foodstuffs were slightly outnumbered by the declines. As a whole, the list showed sixty-one advances out of ninety changes, compared with ninety-nine revisions and seventy-two advances last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.75	$16.76	$8.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.09½
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.10⅝	.10⅝	.10½
Sand, Brown Sheetings, yard	.14½	.14	.06¼
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.10¼	.09⅝	.05¼
Butter, cream., ex., lb	.37	.41¼	.30
Cheese, f. c., fresh, Spec., lb.	.23	.24	.15¾
Eggs, West., ints., doz	.29¾	.34½	.22
Apples, evap., ch'ce, lb	.11½	.11½	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.13½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.06½	.06½	.07¼
Flour, Sp. pat., bbl.	14.50	14.00	5.60
Flour, Sp. clear, bbl.	12.50	12.50	5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	*	*	1.15½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush	1.42¾	1.73½	.87½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush	.73¼	.70½	.45¼
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Chic., pack, No. 1, lb.	.33	.32½	.26½
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb.	.32	.32	.24½
Leather, hem. sole, lb	.57	.57	.36
Leather, union b'ks, lb	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	46.75	45.50	20.00
Steel bil., Pitts, ton	100.00	95.00	45.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb	.31	.31	.27½
Copp. Elec., N. Y., lb.	.33	.33	.27½
Lead, New York, lb.	.12¼	.11⅝	.06⅞
Tin, New York, lb.	.61	.61¼	.42¾
Pet., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.25	9.20	7.85
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	15.10	15.50	9.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.75	8.30	7.00
Land, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	21.85	21.22	12.75
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lbs	20.60	20.40	12.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	39.50	39.50	23.00
Rice, Fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05
Rub., Up-Riv., Para, lb	.72	.74	.64
Sug., fine, gr., 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Form., fair, lb.	.26	.26	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.22	.22	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	9.00	10.00	3.00
Wool, aver., 100, Phila., lb.	.579	.579	.369

*Not quoted.

Seventeen advances in twenty changes was the mark set by the metals this week. Not only was a new record made by Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh, but forging billets at that city also touched a new high level. The quotation on the pig iron in question is practically $56 a ton, compared with almost $22 at this time a year ago, while the respective figures for forging billets, per ton, were $125 and $69. Practically all of the billets have now passed the $100-a-ton mark, and all of them advanced during the week. All grades of pig iron were also included in the week's upturn. Other metal advances included tank plates, beams, angles, black and galvanized iron sheets, tinplate and lead. New high records for coke, for recent years at least, were set. The only declines in this part of the list were supplied by spelter, tin, and antimony.

In the foodstuffs there were thirteen declines and eleven advances. Flour showed rather a streaky course for the week. While Spring patent went up 50 cents a barrel, Spring clear did not change at all. The advances on Winter patent and Winter clear were, respectively, 10 and 5 cents a barrel. Mess pork was the only major provision that did not change at Chicago. Live hogs fell off, but live beef and sheep, together with prime lard and short ribs, advanced. Locally, both hams and bacon were cheaper.

The feature of the vegetable changes was the break in potatoes, though the current barrel price is still three times as dear as last year's. Cabbage and turnips supplied the listed advances. Dried fruits did not change either way, according to the list, but fresh apples went up. No changes were shown by tea, coffee, or sugar, but in the spices there were declines in cloves and black Singapore pepper.

A combination of things, principally liberal supplies and a none too active demand, resulted in a solid decline in the dairy products for the first time in many months, if not since the war began. The margins now existing between 1917 and 1916 prices on butter, eggs and cheese are smaller than for some time.

While wheat continued unquoted, corn, oats, and rye were higher in the grain list. Malt was the only grain that dropped. Colorado hides fell off, but five of the other nine listed grades advanced to offset it. Leather showed no quotable change either way, but the tone appeared strongest on the kinds needed to fill Government shoe contracts.

Though very firmly maintained as to price, the textile markets, other than cotton, showed little of real interest during the week. In the cotton market the rapid rise of the staple resulted in unprecedented advances in certain gray and brown goods, as well as further increases in some colored ones.

Fifteen of the twenty-three changes shown by the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were upward, the few features including higher prices for grain alcohol. Wood alcohol was unchanged. The week's revisions consisted of declines in turpentine and crude rubber.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..5@5½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday ..5@5½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

A Khaki Suit for Boys.

Not very much in the way of novelties has shown up in the boys' clothing line for some time, the styles being confined to two or three leading designs. A leading retailer, however, is now showing a model built along original lines. It is a three-piece suit of khaki on the military order. The feature of the suit is a cape reaching below the waistline.

Good Business on Shirts.

In the men's shirt trade, conditions are as good as the manufacturers desire. Some of them are not so desirous of a record demand for the reason that the product is showing less and less of a profit as material and labor costs go up. The representative of a prominent manufacturer said yesterday that, if he could sell the piece goods he has contracted for up to October of this year, there would be a small fortune in it for his concern because of the rise in value of the same.

Serges Regain Their Position.

In the men's wear market the prediction is made that serges will in the coming Spring season regain, and possibly more than equal, their former popularity. In the inquiries received, as well as in the business booked so far for next Spring, buyers have shown a disposition to take a good deal more of these goods than in the last two years when the demand slumped on serges. An explanation of the change of feeling on the part of buyers is that in times such as these the more staple products are bound to be in greater demand.

Orders Good for Women's Coats.

The orders taken by the women's coat salesmen now on the road have come up to the expectations of the manufacturers who say that the initial purchases are better at this time than they were last year. From reports received, buyers are well satisfied with the styles being shown. The dominant note in the Fall garments is one of simplicity. Another feature is that belts will be suggested, but not actually used. Different ideas have been carried out to obtain a belt effect without actually utilizing a belt. The coats are knee length, and in some cases a bit longer.

Double-Breasted Suit Popular.

In the men's wear trade the double-breasted suit has been an exceptionally good seller for the Fall season. As the models in the single-breasted line do not show much change over the previous season, the retailers have been disposed to place orders for more than the usual amount for the double-breasted styles. Conditions have reached such a stage in the piece goods market, however, that the manufacturers are not so glad to receive a response on garments that call for an additional yardage.

Game Dinner Tablecloth.

Tablecloths in fine white linen for game dinners can now be found for American use. They have always been used largely in Great Britain with various hunting designs, but they were not of a style which pleased American taste. One which does, revised for this market, uses Landseer's design, the "Stag at Bay," which is one of his familiar pictures. The stag brought to bay by the dog is repeated in the big circle which outlines the centre of the table and a broad border which outlines the square cloth shows the stag with dogs coursing after him. This is an Irish cloth. Practically all the fine table linen has come from Ireland and from Dunfermline, Scotland, with a very little from Belgium, these last two years.

Gray Goods Slow Up.

While the market continued firm on all constructions the sales of gray goods yesterday did not reach such a large volume. What trading was done was mostly on odds and ends. Unable to get action at 14¼ cents on 39-inch 80 squares, the price was put up a quarter of a cent for the construction for quick Eastern goods. Late Southern goods sold for less. There were sales of 38½-inch, 64-60s, for June to August delivery at 10¼ cents, and 60-48s, 38½-inch, at 9 cents for June and July. Following were the quotations for the day:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½c|38½-inch, 64-60s..10½c
39-inch, 72-76s...13¾c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s...11¾c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10¾c|27-inch, 64-60s... 7c

Dutch Line Resumes Sailings.

AMSTERDAM, June 15, (via London.)—The Royal Holland Lloyd steamship line has resumed its service for South America, the liner Zeelandia having sailed on Wednesday. The Zeelandia will call at New York, where she will land only passengers for the Dutch East Indies, who will travel overland to San Francisco

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EPFURTH HOTEL AND CAFE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Epfurth Hotel and Cafe Company, 200-204 West Forty-second Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Ruppert, $31,588; Stewert Distilling Company, $10,340, and Joseph & Flesh, $286. The liabilities are said to be about $60,000 and the assets $10,000. Judge Manton has appointed John V. Coggey, receiver, in $1,500 bond.

JACOB SIMON AND SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Simon, trading as Jacob Simon and Sons, manufacturing men's clothing, 682 Broadway, by the following creditors: Ray Friedman, $250; Sarah Filler, $330; and Louis Filler, $50. The assets are said to be $4,000 and the liabilities $18,000. Judge Manton has appointed William C. Rittenberg, receiver, in $2,000 bond. An assignment has also been made to William C. Rittenberg.

BENEDETTO, CLARK & NUGENT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benedetto, Clark & Nugent, Inc., general contractors, 423 East 115th Street, by the following creditors: Crane Company, $199; Harry Diener, $266, and Mary Murray, $421. Liabilities said to be upward of $10,000 and assets $5,000.

L. B. VAN WAGENEN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the L. B. Van Wagenen Company, dry goods, of Kingston, N. Y., by the following creditors: Edward Golden, $500; James H. Dunham & Co., $200, and Murray Kanner, $100. Liabilities said to be upward of $10,000.

KATHARINE A. HUTTEMEYER of Wallkill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $2,141 and no assets.

RAY HYMAN.—Judge Manton has appointed Morris Frank receiver for Ray Hyman, money lending, 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, in $250 bond. The liabilities are said to be upward of $40,000.

MARY ANDERSON WARNER, Inc., dressmaking, 665 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $64,687 and assets of $59,231. Among the largest creditors are the First National Bank of Boston, $4,000; Max Cohen, Inc., $2,089; J. Remond Beaufils, $1,358; Edward L. Mayer, $1,280, and B. Altman & Co., $1,105.

SUNSHINE DAIRY AND FANCY GROCERY.—Saul Jacoby, trading as the Sunshine Dairy and Fancy Grocery, 3,923 Broadway, has assigned to Charles Goodman.

Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 270 failures in the United States for the week ending June 14, against 230 for the previous week, and 285, 223, 249, and 235 for the corresponding weeks, 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 62, New England 27, Southern 60, Western 57, Northwestern 36, and Far Western 28. Canada had 17, against 28 for the previous week. In the United States about 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—John E. Dixon, a merchant of Burrows, Ind., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, alleging his liabilities are $20,248.20 and assets $2,175.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—H. D. Kocheval, a retail grocer of Johnston City, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,295; assets, $1,918.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 15.—H. M. Fraser, real estate broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. His debts, of which $12,450 is secured, amount to $48,027.71; assets, nothing.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abramowitz, Louis—Zuckerbraun Bros. $138.05
Academy Construction Co., Inc., & Max Fraty—E. Smoka Plumbing Supply Co.
Bowen, Wm. J. Prest—W. Ernst.....709.51
Bachner, Louis H.—L. Bell.....202.41
Barthel, Frederick C.—Sterling Motor Truck Co. of N. Y.....401.87
Blaine, James J.—J. F. Taylor et al.....104.81
Bloch, Sidney—M. Mitchell.....500.00
Bordello, Antonio & Valentine Dematels—Rogers Flour Co.....437.86
City of N. Y.—Levy Dairy Co.....228.12
Cohen, Lester—L. Liebman.....153.60
Cuminsky, Edward—W. A. Marden.....163.31
Clark, Ross L.—H. B. Goff.....147.61
Duerr, Paul—Hyman & Oppenheimer..130.20
Risenberg, Caesar—J. Broitman.....373.59
Edwardo, James & Frederick J. Fisk—People of the State of N. Y.....200.00
Ehrlich, Solomon—L. Jarmolowsky.....174.26
Empire Carrying Corp.—M. Baker.....4,288.88
Frank Powell Producing Corp—Isidor Tajans, Inc.....1,248.17
Fellman, Max or Max Fellman—H. Alpern.....144.47
Foster, John B., Jr.—Nason Mfg. Co...295.33
Findlay, Geo. J.—Great Northern Construction Co.....404.34
Fontaine, Evan B.—Maison Bernard Importing Co., Inc.....818.15
Fein, Mary & Ida Weinberg—People, &c.500.00
Georgia Building Co.—P. Hue.....475.60
Gradiadio, George—National Cash Register Co.....269.29
Goodyear, Walter—R. C. Turnbull...3,541.39
Goldberg, Chas. M.—Ladies' Garment Mfg. Co.....139.83
Guest, Russell, and Oscar Ebeling—H. M. Diamond.....2,092.05
Gaffney, Patrick—Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc.....9,015.27
Goldstein, Philip—Fidelio Brewing Co., Inc.....232.91
Griffin, Joseph—Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.....335.68
Held, Joseph—Clinton Bank.....149.14
Same—Same.....152.69
Haupt, Ernest—C. W. Sandford.....151.46
H. P. Stephenson & Co., Inc.—Powers Regulator Co.....186.76
Hyman, Samuel—M. Feldman.....100.85
Immedeato, Gerardo—Gimbel Bros., New York.....157.06
Klein, Max—S. Kaeden.....230.00
Jefferds, Charles H.—L. B. Nelson.....226.91
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—J. Zelbrun....3,658.69
Kelly, Elizabeth, and Daniel F.—R. H. Elder.....174.98
Kaufmann, Joseph—A. Cowles.....189.67
Koriath, Michael—H. D. Greenwald...111.91
Levy, Max, and Samuel S. Wolfson or Solomon S. Wolfson—L. Jarmulowsky et al.....164.21
Lozon, Leslie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Lozon, Eva, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Mohlman, George A.—R. Altman & Co...231.24
Maher, Bridget—D. Kalin.....322.78
Mescall, Michael—W. Bradley, costs...110.38
Maison Maurice, Inc.—French Model Importing Co.....1,455.12
Malcolm, Charles F.—Raymond Concrete Machinery Co.....206.16
O'Leary, Cornelius—N. Y. Telephone Co., costs.....116.86
Olster, Samuel—S. Summers.....371.61
Osterweis, David—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....1,072.46
Progressive Lunch, Inc.—H. Odwak....112.51
Primpsl, Arthur J., Frank J. Parks, and Lillian T. Dempsey—E. Guiclone...2,136.77
Reis, Isidor—N. J. Terra Cotta Co....1,017.99
Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.—L. Netter..610.49
Raeling, Christian C.—Charles Gulden, Inc.....129.11
Retter, Sigmund S.—Matthew Bender & Co., Inc.....121.65
Rapoport, David—Depositors Assets Cor.616.98
Rosenblatt, Salem, Nathan, and Philip R. Miele.....157.69
Ninger, Abraham and Rose—X. Beller & Co.....364.55
Scott, James F.—T. P. Smith.....182.01
Silvermints, Benjamin—A. S. Levy....180.92
Stone, Henry C.—M. A. Gunst & Co., Inc.....106.15
Switzer, J. Frederick—I. Kaufman....532.63
Sutton, McWalter E.—L. Moskowitz...658.41
Superno Co., Inc.—A. Selwyn Brown, costs.....136.58
Semler, Charles—Hotel Operating Associates, costs.....128.95
Schoolman, Benjamin—Wade Button Works, Inc.....180.87
Sanders, Rehdess Co., Inc.—H. V. M. Dennis, Jr., et al.....566.34
Singer, Charles—M. S. Schnitzer.....116.42
Stoll, Frederick F.—Harvey Realty Co..108.21
Teitelbaum, Aaron—M. Mendelbaum....151.48
Tovin, Barney R.—Kreage & Co., Inc....534.90
United States Casualty Co.—Casualty Co. of America.....177.72
Thiret, Nick—Gibson Distilling Co.....108.34
United States Asphalt Refining Co.—Comtoir National D'Escompte de Paris, costs.....121.83
Vasquez, Manuel—National Cash Register Co.....115.65
Vitale, Giovanni—L. A. Cuneo et al...130.64
Weymann, Beatrice—O. W. Walters...745.00
Wachenheim & Huff, Inc.—E. Wester-bury.....762.21
Western Chemical Co.—C. Rockville et al.....1,204.91
Weinstein, Joseph—H. S. Sisson.....1,820.25
Wishart, George—W. M. Alberti.....2,042.80

In Bronx County.

Abramowitz, Isidor—Nagle Packing Co. $354.66
Bergstein, Joseph and Fannie—C. Rosenberg.....5,985.36
Bruecher, John—L. F. Henderson.....237.42
Bannigan, Thomas—J. McCrain.....188.40
Bassell, Doris—F. P. Bastone.....60.03
Brodeck, Lizzie—Con. Tel. & Elec. Sub. Co.....71.26
Gussow, Paul W.—N. Y. Carved Molding Co.....138.49
Glogover, Louis—Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co.....36.84
Giacobbe Printing Co., Inc.—M. Helfgott & Son, Inc.....248.75
Goodman, Aaron—W. Prager et al...14,952.19
Jogert Realty Co., Inc.—J. Shanske....212.72
Kendall, Virginia—F. Schnaufer.....78.65
Lissauer, Szedi—Westchester Av. Bank.310.01
Neu, Aron—A. Samuels.....94.19
Perlmutter, Harry—Wilson & Co.....174.70
Terlili, Alberto—J. J. O'Reilly.....27.72
Same—Same.....37.72
Traf Bldg. Co., Inc., and John W. Dertinger—Weber Supply Co., Inc....321.33
Turkheimer, Adolph—O. D. Tuthill.....330.72
Wolff, Marks and Jennie—T. Durso...2,290.53
Wechsler, Abraham—P. Altback.....64.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bock, Jacob L.—W. C. Robertson, Feb. 23, 1917.....$481.93
Zwern, Morrie—W. J. Davidson & Co., May 13, 1912.....372.12
Same—M. J. Mulhall, June 3, 1912....106.31
Same—W. R. Ellison et al., Aug. 16, 1912.....147.11
Same—S. Margolies, March 23, 1912....214.65
Same—H. Falk et al., Nov. 15, 1912....223.99
Same—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Feb. 15, 1915.....735.33
Same—L. Bobrick, Jan. 20, 1917.....372.48
Crean, Thomas F.—L. Isaacson, Feb. 1, 1917.....813.91
D. A. Schulte, Inc.—W. A. Walker, Oct. 21, 1916.....539.78
Heller, Max O.—J. E. Schermerhorn et al., March 24, 1916.....1,575.11
Illinois Surety Co.—V. Cacciola et al., Nov. 13, 1913.....268.74
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....225.48
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....269.33
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....705.47
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....894.71
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....263.87
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....269.33
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....797.50
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....534.00
Same—Same, May 4, 1914.....105.39
Kutsukian, John—Fresno Home Packing Co., June 30, 1908.....782.80
Silverman, Louis—E. Utard, Jan. 24, 1917.....30,337.84
Statty, Andrew—Oscar Fremmel & Bro., March 9, 1916.....431.30
N. Y. Railways Co.—S. Poshetsky, Nov. 28, 1916.....200.09
Berginsky, Israel, and Harry Eisenberg—M. Tannenbaum, June 6, 1917, (cancelled).....217.37
Heller, Max—W. Rankin, Jan. 10, 1917, (released).....23,604.56
Green, Allster—F. Rohifing, Nov. 14, 1916.....179.20

In Bronx County.

Schmidt, William—E. G. Gollner, June 29, 1914.....$58.02

RED CROSS FESTA.

Scene in Macdougal Alley with the Festa for the American Red Cross at its height, in the Pictorial Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

NEW AUTO LIGHT LAW AUG. 1.

All Motor Vehicles Must Have Uniform, Non-dazzling Reflectors.

All motor vehicles operated in New York State must comply with a uniform headlight regulation, as provided in the Hewitt headlight bill which Governor Whitman has signed. The new law is designed to reduce automobile accidents and to facilitate night travel. It is in line with the requirements of other States, and for several years efforts have been made by organizations interested in safety to get a law of this kind for New York.

The law, which goes into effect on Aug. 1, provides that the light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the motor car is traveling, and shall be so arranged that no part of the beam of the reflected light when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the lamps shall rise above forty-two inches on the level surface on which the car stands. Lamps must be kept lighted from one-half hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. Rear lights must make it possible to read the number plate fifty feet away.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Eigner, Hofmeister Co.; G. W. Eigner, furn. goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Allen, Lane Co.; J. A. Lane, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; F. W. Barnard, women's hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—J. Gordon Co.; M. P. Gordon, Fall skirts; 36 West 20th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—H. Johnson, millinery; Grand.
CHICAGO—Liebman, Levi & Mann; J. Mann, woolens; Latham.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss R. Gross, furs, trimmings; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. L. Curtis, men's furn. goods, shirts, gloves; 115 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; W. Rosenheim, general buyer; 404 4th Av.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Lutes, blankets, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th; Park Av.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Miss A. Lutes, blankets, upholstery goods; 23 East 26th.
HAZLETON, Penn.—Sasso Dept. Store; M. Fesuna, general mdse.; C. Sasso, carpets; Cumberland.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Watson & Co.; R. C. Bradley, jobs cotton goods, dresses; 1,140 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain Co.; W. B. McLain, georgette dresses; 27 W. 34th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss Stevens, women's wear; 2 West 37th.
MEMPHIS.—J. Goldsmith, Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; 1,150 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, ready-to-wear, furs; 230 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portch, children's coats, dresses, infants' wear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, linens; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; D. A. Soutar, piece goods; Miss E. A. Fraser, trimmed hats; 856 Broadway.
READING, Penn.—S. J. Katzen, woolens, domestics, dress goods; Broadway Central.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; W. H. Weeks, ready-to-wear, furs; 353 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—I. Lachman & Co.; I. Lachman, jewelry; Breslin.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; L. F. Anathan, jobs silk coats; 15 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, ginghams; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss K. A. Fitzgerald, waists; 23 E. 26th.
TORONTO, Ont.—Royal Coat and Suit Co.; M. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; 32 West 22d.
TORONTO, Canada—J. H. Winters & Co.; Mr. Spearo, Fall silk and serge dresses; 39 W. 32d St.
WHEELING, W. Va.; A. Peters, ready-to-wear; Grand.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Graham & Co.; A. W. Graham, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's & children's wear; Wellington.
YORK, Penn.—Bowers & Shaffer; E. Bowers, woolens; St. Denis.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 32d Street, New York.

FINANCING
Of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

FACTORY FOR SALE
Factory in West New York; low rent; light loft; fully equipped plant of twelve machines; suitable for cloaks or similar line. For further information 'phone Stuyvesant 2217.

AUCTION SALES.

$40,000 Stock of
Art Stamped Linen
EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL
Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery, flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery, hoopies, needles, cotton; 500 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
will SELL, TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1917, 10:30 A. M. 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock. Exhibition Monday, June 18th, 10 A. M.-5 P. M.
T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,071.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL LEVITT, (also known as SAM LEVITT,) individually and as a member of the firm of LEVITT BROTHERS and LEVITT & KINGSTON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 12, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at by office, Room 1805 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, on June 26, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
June 16, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,253.

Notice is given that LAWRENCE BARNUM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,287.

Notice is given that ELEANORE COCHRAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of J. H. OSTINSKY & CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 21st day of June, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 880 Broadway, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of sausage and bologna casings, pickled beef, salami, bolognas, spices, &c.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Assignee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES, DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 2d, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Lodge
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
The high standard of cuisine, appointments and service is maintained this season as in the past.
Booking Office and Full Information.
402 Madison Avenue.
Telephone 7070 Murray Hill.

STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Opens June 25.
All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
J. T. SAYLES,
681 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SPEND JUNE
AT MT. MEENAHGA HOUSE AND COTTAGES
In the "Beautiful Shawangunks"
Cultured patronage. Varied amusements. Modern appointments, including open flues and steam heat. Opens June 8th. Illustrated booklet. Address B. H. Terwilliger, Proprietor, P. O. Ellenville, N. Y.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for Summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President

The Overlook
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
In a private park of 575 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodation 300; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Ave. and 92d St. Tel. 4397 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Now open. Capacity 200; 180 acres of real country; only 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; Spring rates $10 to $12 per week.

GLENBURNIE INN
Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y.
A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent c

NEW COMMITTEE FOR WEST SIDE PLAN

Mayor Names Borough Presidents to Act with the Service Board.

CONNOLLY MADE CHAIRMAN

He and Marks Have Opposed Proposed Arrangement with the New York Central Railroad.

At the request of its Port and Terminal Committee the Board of Estimate voted yesterday to discharge the committee from further consideration and responsibility of the West Side Improvement project. The committee had reported that, owing to the passage of the Ottinger bill, it was useless to continue further discussion with the New York Central Railroad officials of the proposed agreement to end present conditions along the west side waterfront. After the board had agreed to the committee's discharge, Mayor Mitchel immediately appointed a committee of three members of the board to represent it on the Conference Committee, which will also include two members of the Public Service Commission.

Borough President Connolly of Queens was made Chairman of the board's committee of three, the two other members being President Marks of Manhattan and President Van Name of Richmond. They will act with Public Service Commissioners Hervey and Hodge to try and bring about a new agreement with the New York Central officials concerning the West Side Improvement matter. President Connolly at first opposed the naming of the committee on the ground that at least one member of the board who had not opposed the proposed agreement should be on the committee.

"I think there ought to be two members of the board who opposed the agreement on the committee," said the Mayor.

"All right," retorted the Queens President, "put on the committee all who opposed the matter. I am satisfied."

President Connolly has always opposed the proposed agreement, and some time ago filed a long statement with the board giving his reasons for his opposition. President Marks was originally in favor of the plan, but early in the discussions changed his mind and has vigorously opposed it. President Van Name has never officially stated his attitude on the matter. Both Presidents Connolly and Marks accepted the appointment, but President Van Name was not present at yesterday's meeting, his place being filled by Commissioner Morrison of Richmond. After the meeting Borough President Marks gave out a statement, in which he said:

"Immediately upon adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Estimate the new committee of three met, organized, and commenced its work. One of its first actions was to make an appointment with the committee of two—Commissioner Hodge and Commissioner Hervey—of the Public Service Commission for a joint conference early in the week. The new Board of Estimate committee will make every effort to effect an early agreement by negotiation with the New York Central Railroad Company.

"The Ottinger bill provides that the Public Service Commission compel the New York Central Railroad to abolish operations at grade and abandon use of steam on Dec. 1, 1917, if by that time no agreement has been reached with the joint committee. Mr. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, has already publicly announced his refusal to enter into an agreement under this bill. The joint committee will proceed just the same in active efforts to remove the present dangers and nuisance of the so-called 'Death Avenue' and Riverside Drive."

President Marks stated that he has been developing for months a new plan for the solution of the west side problem and that he will submit it at the joint committee meeting.

MRS. WYCKOFF GETS DECREE

Obtains $2,000 Cash, Life Alimony, and Custody of Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 15.—Mrs. Vera E. Wyckoff of Stamford obtained a divorce today from Spofford F. Wyckoff, which terminates a series of lawsuits and a romance that began when the defendant was a student at Yale and eloped in April, 1910. According to the judgment Mrs. Wyckoff is to receive $2,000 outright and $83.33 a month in advance as long as she remains unmarried. The mother is to have custody of the child, but the father must have reasonable opportunity to see it. While it does not appear in the papers of settlement, it is understood that Mrs. Wyckoff has withdrawn her $100,000 alienation suit against Mrs. Albert E. Mitchell, mother of the defendant, who is the business head of the Wyckoff Pipe and Creosote Company of Stamford.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; moderate n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat., cooler in e. and s. Sun., fair, warmer in n.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably showers in extreme s.; moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer; gentle n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer in the interior.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat., warmer; Sun., fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.; fresh s. winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat. and in e. Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate temperature.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer in e. Sat.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. and in e. Sun.

FEWER DRY GOODS BUYERS.

Road Sales for Immediate Shipments Are Behind a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week has been in larger volume than for the corresponding period of 1916. Road sales for immediate shipment are slightly behind those of a year ago, but are considerably in excess for future delivery. Customers have been in the market in fewer numbers. Collections are normal. Prices are firm."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—Thirty-three new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $626,250, were chartered today. They include:

Herman C. Goldstein, Inc., Manhattan, cotton goods, $100,000; H. C. and L. S., and A. Goldstein, 17 West 113th St.

The Nu-Mode Shop, Inc., Manhattan, wood working and interior decorating, $5,000; E. J. Bonis, B. and M. Balogh, 783 Van Ness Av., Bronx.

Victoria Coat Apron Supply and Steam Laundry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, steam and hand laundry, $10,000; V. Tisbo, G. Vissicchio, M. R. Matteo, 115 Broadway.

Greenberg & Goldfarb, Inc., Brooklyn, suspenders and leather novelties, $10,000; V. Greenberg, S. Goldfarb, I. Kass, 690 Hendrix St., Brooklyn.

Milltone Bodman & Co., Inc., Manhattan, agricultural products and grain brokers, $250,000; H. L. Bodman, F. C. Kirchhoff, H. R. Forster, Produce Exchange.

Rock Fabric Co., Inc., Manhattan, jobbing and commission business, $10,000; H. and S. Witty, J. Stone, 54 Hester St.

A. B. C. Arc Lamp Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion picture lamps, $20,000; W. and M. Bach, 1 Cunningham, 4,025 Lowrie Place, Bronx.

Uneeda Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, autos and motor vehicles, $5,000; H. and B. Osher and A. Rosenfeld, 201 Clinton St.

Equitable Auto Scales Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto and garage business, $10,000; I. L. Archer, J. J. Lanton, G. N. Reinhardt, Jr., 235 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

Necomb Iron and Steel Co., Inc., Manhattan, locomotives, boilers and railway equipment, $10,000; A. C. Smith, P. V. Hoyler, I. S. Schad, 27 Pine St.

Seventh Avenue and 138th Street Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; K. Berle, F. Waggs, S. J. Arnesen, 90 West St.

Marion Farms, Inc., Goshen, Orange County, breed fowls, ducks, wild game, $13,500; D. R. and J. M. Bacon, P. A. Rorty, Goshen.

W. C. Saxton Coal Co., Inc., Albany, coal, coke, and oil, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; W. F. and M. W. Hinman, A. R. Klotten, Albany.

One Hundred and Seventy-eight Orchard Street, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; H. and P. H. Duschnes, 536 West 113th St.

Kendis Brockman Music Co., Inc., Manhattan, music publishing, $50,000; J. Kendis, J. Brockman, E. H. Baker, 145 West 45th St.

Wool-Wash Products Corp., Manhattan, reclaim solids from waste liquors, $5,000; F. F. Pratt, E. Kemble, B. J. Crombie, 21 Park Row.

Dudley Garage Corp., Manhattan, auto business, $15,000; G. H. Bristol, M. and R. D. Dunn, 174 West 107th St.

Capital Increases—West Side Bank, Manhattan, $300,000 to $500,000; Oppenheim Collins & Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; M. W. Lavine & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $90,000.

Capital Reductions: C. W. Reynolds Co., Troy, from $18,000 to $6,000; Oceanside Long Beach Land Co., Manhattan, $96,000 to $48,000.

Authorizations: Kerosene Motor Appliance Co., Inc., Delaware, internal combustion engines, $500,000; Representative, J. E. Smith, 245 West 55th St.

Leroy Sargent & Co., Inc., Minnesota, stocks and bonds, $16,000, Representative, Leroy Sargent, 111 Broadway.

F. J. Schaack & Co., Inc., Illinois, toys and merchandise, $1,000, Representative, F. J. Schaack, 102-4 Wooster St.

Reya Motor Co., Inc., Delaware, steam, electric, and gasoline vehicles, $800,000, Representative, J. W. Gates, 149 B'way.

United Dealers' Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., Delaware, general advertising, $3,000,000, Representative, F. A. Selah, 61-63 Park Row.

Dissolutions: Seward Navigation Corpn., Manhattan; Famous Players Realty Corpn., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—Charters filed:

Guttenberg Bread and Macaroni Co., Guttenberg, bake bread and make macaroni, $50,000; Guiseppe Cranato, Salvatore Locascio and Antonius Locascio, all of Guttenberg.

Liberty Tool Co., Newark, manufacture tools and machines, $26,000; Albert Sarosey, Stephen Schaffer, M. J. Reilly, all of Newark.

Nutley Home Builders Co., Passaic, deal in real estate, $125,000; Abraham Ginsberg, Nutley; George J. Brown, Brooklyn, and William Nutley, Newark.

Ideal Furniture Company, Passaic, furnish homes, $10,000; Adolph Gang, Solomon Gang, and J. I. Jaffe, all of Passaic.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 15.—Charters filed:

Fraser's Central Gold Mines Co., to engage in a general mining business, $2,000,000; A. W. Britton, Louis H. Guntner, H. B. Davis, all of New York City.

The Grand Junction Sugar Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with sugar, molasses, and their products, $1,500,000; H. E. Latter, H. M. Robinson, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Kerr Steamship, Inc., to build and operate boats of all kinds, $1,500,000; Robert E. Maloney, Brooklyn; J. P. Shelby, Edgemere, L. I.; P. L. Woodward, Great Kills, L. I., N. Y.

Aquatic Food Products Co., to catch, breed, and otherwise deal in and with fish and other products of the water, $1,500,000; E. E. Berl, H. H. Ward, Jr., H. H. Ward, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Bagley & Sons, Inc., Braunstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty. Hallenbeck (St Paul F & M Ins. Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Williams Engineer and Contracting Co., aplt., v. City of New York, respt.—Motion to add case to calendar and set down for argument granted, and case set down for second Wednesday of the Fall term, 1917.

Singer, respt., v. Figge & Hutweiker Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal from order denying motion for new trial granted, with $10 costs of motion. Motion to correct record on appeal from judgment granted.

Adamson, First Comm'r, aplt., v. Schreiner, respt.—Motion by New York Board of Fire Underwriters for leave to file an intervening brief granted.

Michel, respt., v. Walton Toy Co., aplt.; Stamp, respt. Eighty-sixth Street Amusement Co., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs, besides necessary disbursements.

Re claim for compensation of Owens et al. v. New York Mills Corp. et al.; re claim for compensation of Goeppner v. Henning, employer, et al.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, without costs.

Gabel, respt., v. Hastings Home Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Spiritusfabriek Astra of Amsterdam, Holland, respt., v. Sugar Products Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Osterhout, aplt., v. Williams, Comm'r Dept. Water Supply, respt.; re Hess for writ of mandamus v. Prendergast, Compt., aplt.; Manhattan & Queens Traction Corp., aplt., v. State Board of Tax Comm'rs, respt., and City of New York, intervenor, respt.; New York, Westchester & Boston Ry. Co., aplt., v. Purdy et al., Comm'rs Taxes, respt.; City Investing Co., aplt., v. Saxe et al., State Tax Comm'rs, respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Edward Shaw, respt., v. Ansaldi Co. et al., applts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and accounting ordered before a referee as directed in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., applt., v. George Wurm, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Congregation B'nai Yeshurem Omaha Kolna, respt., v. Jacob J. Elchner et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bela B. Bloom, applt., v. Benno Levinson et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs of appeal to appellant, and judgment ordered for plaintiff for $737 and interest from March 24, 1916, with costs on the authority of Curtiss v. Taylor, 157 App. Div. 804; affd. 217 N. Y. 649. Settle order on notice.

Henry Carvill, respt., v. Mirror Films, Inc., applt.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed and judgment of Municipal Court reinstated, with costs. Opinions by Page and Smith, JJ. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

William Thornton et al., pltfs., v. Netherlands-Amer. Steam Nav. Co., defts.—Judgment ordered for defendants as stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Hettie W. Graham, decd.—Decree affirmed, with separate costs to each respondent appearing and filing brief, payable out of estate. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick Y. Robertson, applt., v. Nathan Sondheimer et al., impld., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Liebowitz, an inft., respt., v. H. B. Claflin Corp., applt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting memo. by Scott, J.) Order filed.

Max J. Klein, applt., v. Philip S. Henry et al., impld., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

McLoughlin & Donovan, applt., v. Thomas A. McLoughlin et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret Donohue, as admx., applt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co., deft.; re application of S. Earl Levene and Samuel I. Hartman, respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and amount of respondents' lien fixed at the sum of $50. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Brok, applt., v. Ruel W. Poor and ano., respts.; Same v. Same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motions denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Wilhelmina Meyer or Mayo, applt., v. Virginius St. J. Mayo, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Hemingway, Inc., respt., v. Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Louis Guenther, respt., v. The Ridgway Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis T. Rogers, respt., v. Fox Film Corp., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara Rosenthal, respt., v. Gabriel Rosenthal, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Newman, applt., v. Patrick McGovern et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham Frankenberg, applt., v. Herman Berkowitz, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Leopold Hellinger v. City.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

William F. Caroll v. Elizabeth Rosenblatt.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

James B. Keesey v. Marion O'Reilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Wells & Norton Co. v. Lorence Realty Co.—Motion denied, without costs, if proper steps be not taken to obtain order of substitution. Order filed.

Robert C. McCormick v. Joseph Walker et al.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Philip L. Hoch v. Abm. S. Bernstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John Hall v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Cohen v. Max J. Le Boyer.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William Delve v. Joseph M. Devere.—Application granted. Order signed.

H. E. Fox Co. v. Daileys' Towing Line, Inc.—Application granted. Order signed.

Raphael Kurarok v. N. Y. Post Grad. Med. School.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Israel Palefski v. Benjamin P. Ducas.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Frances Jerseki v. Mayer Nussbaum.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Moses M. Lindenstein v. Nanes Art Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Jennie Leventhal v. Home Ins. Co. et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Isaac Goldberg v. Popular Pictures Corporation.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Florence V. Benoliel v. Abm. Benoliel.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eliz. C. Biggs v. Maria D. Slapsattle.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Fifth Ave. Bldg. Co. v. J. F. Kernochan.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Re Edward C. Schaefer.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Central Trust Co. v. Albert Falck et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed. Same v. same.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Cra C. Jacobs v. Maurice R. Jacobs.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Eliz. McM. Godley v. Crandall & Godley Co.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Harry A. Lanener v. Allyne Brass Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Harrison E. Hoyt.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Max Brown.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Chas. C. Branch.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re John M. Coleman.—Respondent suspended for six months, with leave to apply for reinstatement as stated in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Herman C. Pollock.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Julos J. Janover.—Proceeding dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Thomas J. O'Neill.—Reference opened and matter remitted to official referee as stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Herbert Reeves.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Jeremiah Liebermann.—Motion to strike out portions of petition denied. Reference ordered to the Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Holland Security Co. v. Joseph B. Greenhut et al.—Motion to vacate order terminating reference granted. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Beckel—Edgar J. Nathan.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Towle—William Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Kirk Andrews—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—N. Y. Life Insurance Co. Alapri Trading Co. et al.—Lafayette B. Gleason. Kingsland Miller—Abram Ellenbogen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Emma D. Kenney (Frank R. Ridings—Alexander Rickard, Lincoln Trust Co. Newport Realty Co.—Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Minnie M. Herrmann (Frances Bernstein et al.—Emily Bloch, Saide W. Bostock Nathan A. Jaekole—Abner B. Stupel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulte, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Liebers et al. Meyer et al.—John J. Hynes, Arnold Campbell, incompetent, et al.—Theodore M. Riehle, Ford, Indiv., &c. Durbage et al.—Arthur A. Henning, Harmeyer and Sch. Nebel et al.—Michael J. Egan. Brown Lane et al.—Raphael R. Murgas.

ROYAL ARCANUM WINS SUIT.

United States Court at Boston Reverses Order for a Receivership.

BOSTON, June 15.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today vacated an order of the District Court under which Thomas J. Boynton was appointed temporary receiver of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum.

Application for the appointment of a receiver was made on behalf of Arthur L. Hobart of Braintree, who, as the holder of a nominal death benefit certificate, alleged that the funds of the order had been improperly administered. Counsel for the organization, on appeal, denied the charge and submitted a statement prepared by actuaries, and filed with the State Department of Insurance, showing that it was more than 100 per cent. solvent.

The Court of Appeals held that the lower court was without jurisdiction in appointing a receiver, inasmuch as the Royal Arcanum was a Massachusetts corporation and Hobart should have sought relief elsewhere.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x 25.6, June 14; W. Douglas Welsh and another to Ellen McK. Gunning, 464 West 142d St., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $35,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$90,000

CANAL ST, n w corner of Mott St, 20x100.8, 1-3 part; Mott St, 99, w s, 20x100, 1-3 part; Front St, 92, n w s, 25 ft s w of Gouverneur Lane, 90.1x23.5x irregular, all; 61st St, 154 East, s s, 241 ft w of 3d Av, 19x100.5, all; Avenue E, Bronx, n w corner of 18th St, runs w 261.2x n 197.11 to s s of Tremont Av, x s s 305.9 to s Avenue E x s 43 to beginning; also property in Queens Co.; Pauline K. Schrenkeisen to Amalia J. Wackerow, 264 Riverside Drive, 3 years; attorney, Harold C. Kneeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$10,000

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 115th St, 80x50, Feb. 25; George F. and Louisa W. Ferris to Kate F. Ferris, at Morris Plains, N. J., 3 years, prior mtg $25,000; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$6,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e corner of 115th St, 852 West, 31.10x84.9x77x101.5, June 14; 352 West 115th St, Corp. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$81,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, 8 East, e s, 81.10 ft s of 115th St, 43.8x72.8x36.11x95.5; same to same, June 14, due and interest as per bond; attorney, same.....$27,000

MULBERRY ST, 231, w s, 25x100, June 14; Martin Garone to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,500

PARK AV, s w corner 120th St, 25x90, June 12; Elias F. Klenke to Herman Stark, 210 East 3d St., instalments, $316.67 monthly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan Freedman, 309 Broadway.....$1,300

SOUTH ST, 18, ——, 28.6x130, June 15; A. J. B. Savage to William P. Dixon, 26 West 49th St., exr., &c., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$31,000

WHITE ST, 125, s s, 114.7 ft e of Centre St, 21.2x6.3, June 14; Mary E. Bristor of Rahway, N. J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 32 Park Row.....$10,000

The Court of Appeals held that the lower court was without jurisdiction in appointing a receiver, inasmuch as the Royal Arcanum was a Massachusetts corporation and Hobart should have sought relief elsewhere.

WILLIAM ST, 196, e s, 30x27.4x30x25.8, n s, June 15; George Geiger, 196 William St, et al to Clara Obalski, 42 North 10th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Hy. C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.....$4,000

15TH ST, 135 West, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.5, June 14; Julius B. Fox to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

87TH ST, 50 West, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 20x95.8, June 14; Julius B. Fox to Davis, Scarsdale, N. Y., and George E. Davis, New York City, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$6,000

74TH ST, 49 East, n s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2, June 8; Alice W., wife of Arthur Trumbull, to Irma N., wife of Jesse I. Straus, 389 Park Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.....$30,000

128TH ST, 122 East, s s, 290 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x80.11, June 8; Louis Limbacher to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, 5 years; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$2,250

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 20x100; M. V. McCarthy to Rose Napoli, 430 Mott Av, June bulk due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of Taylor St, 25x100; Mary T. McLaughlin to Edw. F. Calnan, 601 West 111th St, June 15; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

GREENE AV, s s, 490 ft w of Washington Place, 115x150; Mary McCoy et al. to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 Walker Av, June 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1,300

HEATH AV, s w s, 140 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, runs s w 156.5xnw 53xne 170.3, also Lots 15 to 17, map of Benjamin Richardson; Munsterlen Realty Co., Inc., to Magdalene Siegnon, 2,999 Marion Av, prior mtg $7,000, Jan 25, due as per bond; attorney, O. S. Davis, 3,219 3d Av.....$2,500

LOTS 283 and 457, map of Arden property; Fannie Migliacci to Walter W. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, June 14, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1,000

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AV, n w s, adjoining Lot 87, map of Central Westchester, runs n w 100x s w 50x s e 50x n e 50; Mina C. Boyd to Emma K. Janss, 2,534 Creston Av, June 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

POPLAR AV, s s, 306.5 ft w of Main St, 31.8x114x29.6x111.8; Ella L. Martz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 85 ft n of 185th St, 25x95; Joseph Ferrante to John J. Weigel, 2,204 Prospect Av, prior mtg $1,000, June 14, due Sept. 14, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

PUGSLEY AV, n w corner of 13th St, runs w 261.2 x n 197.11 to Tremont Av x s e 206.8 x s 140.2; also land in Queens County; Pauline K. Schrenkeisen, Summit, N. J., to Amalia J. Wackerson, 264 Riverside Drive, June 14, 3 years; attorney, H. C. Knoepel, 5 Beekman St.....$10,000

3D AV, e s, being Lot 97, map of John Cromwell, 30x179x54x179; Charles P. Olsen to Harry Mindel, 1,741 Carter Av, June 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Horstmann & Kozinn, 502 Tremont Av.....$2,000

3D AV, w s, 72.9 ft n of 166th St, 24.10x80; Samuel Vogel to Richard Dickson, 96 Fisher Av, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $9,000, June 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Frey, 3,420 Third Av.....$5,750

3D AV, w s, 72.9 ft n of 166th St, 24.10x80; Samuel Vogel to Anna Stephens, 286 Central Park West, June 14, 5 years; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 263 Broadway.....$9,000

149TH ST, 518 East, s s, 25x84.11; John McClure, trustee, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 78; Abraham Sacks against Congregation of the House of Jacob, owner; Philip Wiener and Solomon Slonimsky, contractors.....$55

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Wiener against Congregation of the House of Jacob, owner; Morris Jacob and Solomon Slonimsky, contractors.....$150

BRADHURST AV, e s corner of 153d St, 20.11x100; Park Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against Bradhurst Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$150

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 95x100; Miller-Combes Co., Inc., against Elo Building Co., Inc., owner; George V. Ellis Plumbing and Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....$702

MADISON AV, 1,295; Isaac Levy against Edw. J. Loew, Jr., owner; B. Fluegelman, contractor.....$124

ORCHARD ST, 20; Charles Bloom & Son against Bernard Loth, owner; Israel Backer, contractor.....$200

WASHINGTON ST, 384; Harry Wepnin against Rebecca T. Archer, owner; Fisher Realty Co., contractor.....$1,600

107TH ST, 4 East; Johnson Service Co. against Augusta B. Harriman, owner; E. P. Stevenson Co., contractor.....$184

116TH ST, 3 and 5 West; Weisberg-Baer Co. against Lewis Hyman, owner; Peaty Construction Co., contractor.....$480

123D ST, 18 West; Samuel Aginsky against 15 West 123d St. Co., Inc., owner; Brent & Son, contractors.....$81

126TH ST, 37 East; Cohen-Esiker Co., Inc., against Clara M. Hulbert or Hurlburt, owner and contractor.....$92

128TH ST, 103 to 111 East, and 129th St, 104 to 110 East; General Fire Extinguisher Co. against Adelbert S. Nichols, owner; U. S. Automatic Sprinkler Co., contractor.$5,019

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, 2,101 to 2,109; Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against Harrison Av. Bldg. Co., owner and contractor.....$280

SHAKESPEARE AV, s w corner of 169th St, 100x150; R. D. Bldg. Specialty Co., Inc., against Peerless American Products Co., owner; Ulus de Bobula, contractor.....$138

TREMONT AV, 612; Jakob Schneider against Dennis Mullins, owner and contractor..$430

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Anne Katz against Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., and Spadaccini Bros. Const. Co., Inc., contractors.....$1,883

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 175 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x100; A. C. Blechner Co., Inc., against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori, contractor; renewal.....$21

SAME PROPERTY; same against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori and Frank Betraglia, contractors; renewal.....$74

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

152D ST, 468 and 470 West; Church E. Gates & Co, Inc, against Margaret C Brown et al, Oct 31, 1916.....$280

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 81st St, 25.1x100; Augusta P. Fowler against Daniel Sand et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

3D ST, s s, 40 ft e of Greene St, 40x75; John Martin against Benjamin Rosenthal et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, E. L. Brisach.

12TH AV, w s, between 130th and 131st Sts, 99x84.9; Edward R. Murphy et al. against Morris & Co., action to remove cloud, &c.; attorney, J. J. Lenehan.

46TH ST, 308 and 311 East; Paula Wright against Frances Marks et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. F. Stier.

33D ST, n s, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x98.9; Elizabeth V. Martin against John T. Martin et al., amended admeasurement of dower; attorney, R. Patterson.

106TH ST, s s, 303 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Louisa A. Thorn against Margaret Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. S. Carroll.

112TH ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Margaret Paulding against Giuseppe Fusco et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

120TH ST, 154 West; Elizabeth J. Childs against Yetta Lieberman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

133D ST, 57 West; Lincoln Trust Co. against Newport Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Berland.

213TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Leo M. Sachs against John Laue et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dutton & Klisheimer.

Bronx.

LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; Bronx Savings Bank against Edward Houlihan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. J. Simpson.

LOT 357, Map of Village of Mott Haven; Karolina K. Steers against Harry Prince Knight et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baldwin, Fisher & Potter.

TREMONT AV, 612; Jakob Schneider against Dennis Mullins, owner and contractor..$430

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Anne Katz against Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., and Spadaccini Bros. Const. Co., Inc., contractors.....$1,883

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 175 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x100; A. C. Blechner Co., Inc., against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori, contractor; renewal.....$21

SAME PROPERTY; same against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori and Frank Betraglia, contractors; renewal.....$74

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 40th St, 51.9x91.6; Metropolitan Life Ins Co loans 21 East Fortieth St, Inc, to erect a twenty-two-story store and office building; 13 payments.....$650,000

12TH ST, n s, 185.2 ft w of 6th Av, 75x103.3; Metropolitan Life Ins Co loans Lustgarten Co, Inc, to erect a six-story apartment, payments.....$36,000

150TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 166x99.11; Samuel Wacht loans C. H. B. Realty Co, Inc, to erect a six-story apartment; 6

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting deal in the old Chelsea section was reported yesterday by William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., who sold to School Commissioner John Martin for investment 135 West Sixteenth Street, a new six-story elevator apartment house.

This is one of a row of three structures, each occupying a plot 100 by 98 feet, for which Lustgarten & Co. broke ground several months ago, owing to the demand for three and four room modern elevator apartments in this section of the city.

There are forty-eight apartments in each house, those overlooking the street averaging $200 per room a year and those fronting on courts and in the rear $180.

The majority of the apartments were rented from the plans on one to three year leases.

Mr. Martin paid all cash. Lustgarten & Co. are also building a similar structure in the Greenwich Village section, which will be known as 125 West Twelfth Street.

Frederick Vanderbilt Buyer of the Bryce House.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt was the buyer of the former General Lloyd S. Bryce home at 1,025 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, the sale of which through Douglas L. Elliman & Co., was announced yesterday. The building was erected by the late General Bryce about nine years ago.

It covers a 40-foot frontage, and it is said that the purchase price was close to $500,000, at which value the heirs were holding the property. The city's assessed valuation is $360,000. The Eighty-third Street corner residence is owned by William Solomon, and to the north are the houses of Mrs. William M. Kingsland, George C. Clark, and Jonathan Thorne.

Temple Israel Sells East Harlem Property.

Justice Ford of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the Temple Israel of Harlem Sisterhood and Temple Israel of Harlem to sell 311-313 East 116th Street to the Home Garden of New York City for $25,000.

Resale of Upper Seventy Avenue Flats.

The three six-story apartments, 2,525 to 2,535 Seventh Avenue, near 146th Street, acquired last week in a trade by Frederick Brown, operator, have been resold to a client of Paul M. Gomberg. The structures each occupy a plot 40 by 101 and contain nine stores fully rented.

Buys Bronx Flat for Investment.

Julia E. Glover purchased for investment from the Geneva Holding Corporation the five-story new law tenement occupying a plot 46.1 by 79.7 on the southeast corner of Fulton Avenue and 169th Street.

Long Island.

Sim & Greig, Inc., builders, have purchased from E. A. Gillespie a plot 100 by 180 feet on the northeast corner of Atlantic and Vanderveer Avenues, Woodhaven. The property is to be developed at once with single-family frame cottages.

The Southold Savings Bank, recent purchasers at foreclosure of the property 145 by 183 feet on the south side of Pepenter Avenue, 120 feet east of Pocahontas Avenue, Hollis, have sold the property to W. Hessell of Manhattan.

B. Mohan sold to J. Farrington a plot 50 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, College Point.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Hall sold for the Nerraw Company, Inc., a dwelling on Manor Road, West New Brighton, to John Spellman.

Suburban Sales.

The Yonkers Homes Company sold at Homewood two plots on Marshall Avenue for immediate improvement to a Yonkers client.

M. A. Broderick resold the property consisting of a frame cottage at 136 High Street, Yonkers, for John Kocak to Antoni Betley for occupancy.

John Crawford sold for John W. Ingram his country home at Green Farm, Conn., to L. B. Huntington, consisting of twenty-seven acres, a large lake, and a twelve-room stucco house.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following first mortgages totaling $225,000: 269 West Thirty-eighth Street, $14,000 at 5 per cent.; 280 West 118th Street, $15,000 at 5 per cent.; 522 West Fiftieth Street, $10,000 at 5½ per cent.; 946 Columbus Avenue, $18,000 at 5 per cent.; 606 East Fourteenth Street, $14,000 at 5 per cent.; corner Garden Street and North Avenue, New Rochelle, $13,000 at 6 per cent.; 508 East Sixteenth Street, $14,000 at 5 per cent.; 544 Tenth Avenue, $10,000 at 6½ per cent.; 23 West 123d Street, $15,000 at 5 per cent.; 217 East Twenty-ninth Street, $22,000 at 5 per cent.; 73 East 101st Street, $10,000 at 5½ per cent.; 408 and 410 East 150th Street, $20,000 at 6 per cent.; 810 Eighth Avenue, $40,000 at 4½ per cent.; 19 West Ninety-fifth Street, $10,000 at 4½ per cent.

Commercial Leases.

Henry Brady leased the building at 306 Eighth Avenue for a term of years to the Bayonne Steel Ceiling Company, Inc., for Charles Blum.

R. & H. Hall leased for the Glengarry Realty Corporation (Malcolm E. Smith & Co., agents) the corner store and basement in the Cameron Building at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to the Likly Luggage Company for a long term of years. The store has been held at $15,000 a year.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Hilton Company to the Emerson Shoe Company, Inc., effective from Aug. 1, the store at 1,381 Broadway, at an aggregate rental of approximately $125,000.

Pease & Elliman leased for the owner the store and basement at 118 John Street to the Standard Color Works, Inc.

Realty Notes.

Robert C. Knapp was associated with N. A. Berwin & Co. in the sale of the Verona apartment, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. The asking price of the property was $950,000.

The city has conveyed to the Hahnemann Hospital title to the property occupied by the hospital on the east side of Park Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, 200.10 by 125. The stated consideration was $100,000.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable July 2 to stockholders of record on June 22, 1917.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vandewater St, 45-51, n s, 204.10 ft w of Pearl St, through to 17-27 Rose St, 133.1x irr; 45-51 also 198.5x91.11x irregular; 8 and 9 story Munro bldg, adjoined to 11 June 26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 1,790, e s, 95.8 ft s of 175th St, 44x40, three-story house; subject to mortgage of $10,000; to Emma A. Behrens for $10,500.

Crotona Park North, w s, 93.8 ft s of 175th St, 46.1x198.8x irregular; subject to mortgage of $7,200; F. G. Black's attys Irene Lemmon et al; Stroock & Co., attorneys; partition; no bids.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Av, 2,469, w s, 271.9 ft n of Fordham Road, 41.1x123.2; three-story dwelling; J. J. Regan against W. J. Regan et al; T. N. Williams, attorney; partition; to William B. Black for $8,075.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100; vacant; adjourned to June 26.

Leland Av, 1,368, e s, 175 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; Frank Ag et al against E. A. Valentine et al; J. H. Hildreth, attorney, due, $4,674.41; taxes, &c., $984.11; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

GRACE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Givan Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x29; Giuseppi Rosciania, 1,443 Cromwell Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,600.

Lafontaine Av, e s, 214.5 ft s of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 50.18x100; the Russo-India Realty Co., Giovanni E. Russo, 2,394 Lorillard Place, President, owners; De Rose and Cavalieri, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

26th St, 130 West, to a four-story stable, &c.; B. H. Hutton, owner; Giovanni E. Blum, 305 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

47th St, 144 and 146 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; B. H. Hutton, owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost, $10,000.

116th St, 51 East, to a five-story dwelling; J. Imbrie, 61 Broadway, owner; H. C. Pelton, 35 West 39th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,471 to 1,475, e s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 75x75, with strip on s 9.4½x75; Elva Rosenzweig et al, to Joral Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, b. and s., c. s. g., June 9; attorney, J. Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 501 West, 100.11x50; John Quinlan to G. & E. Realty Co., 650 1st Av, mtg $96,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 253 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,705, w s, 34.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x75; Olga Lexbarg to Rosa H. Goldstein, on the premises, all liens, June 11; attorney, R. Goldstein, 1,708 Lexington Av.....$100

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e corner of 115th St, 852 West, 31.10x84.9x27x101.5; Morningside Av East, s e s, 31.10 ft s of 116th St, 45.8x72.8x36.11x36.8; Hattie B. Menter to Sadie A. Murphy, 1,654 69th St, Brooklyn, tmtg $60,000, all liens, quitclaim, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie A. Murphy to 352 West 115th Street Corporation, 41 Wall St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 14; attorney, same.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 221, w s, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Martin Garone, 54 Oak St, b. and s., June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 17, s w corner Chrystie St, 25x99.6; Leonard Weill to Robert Muller, 172 Chrystie St, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTH ST, 178 and 179; Water St, 337 and 339, –x–; Allen L. Story to Harold V. and Sterling P. Story, 322 West 106th St, all title, all liens, June 15.....$100

3D AV, 1,297-99, e s, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 40x110; 147 East Eighty-sixth Street Co. to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 170 East 80th St, mtg $24,000, all liens, June 8; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 27 Cedar St.....$100

3D AV, 417, e s, 24.4 ft n of 29th St, 25x110; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 59 and 61 West, n s, 71.2 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 95x n 94.10x w 45.2x49.8x s 90.8 to beginning; Citizens' Investing Co. to Gouverneur M. and Frederic G. Carnochan, New City, Rockland County, N. Y., mtg $140,000, all liens, correction deed, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

14TH ST, 634 East, s s, 169.8 ft w of Avenue C, 26.11x103.3; Samuel Gross to Sallie Cohen, 160 Manhattan Av, all title, quitclaim, all liens, June 13.....$100

15TH ST, 135 West n s, 390 ft e of 7th Av, 20x108.5; Brooklyn Trust Co., ex., to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., tmtg $3,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas C. Sheppard to same, quitclaim, June 14; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, mtg $6,000, June 14; attorney, same.....$100

23D ST, n s, 675 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 23d St s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 24th St, s s, 120 ft w of 9th Av, 23x80; 8th Av, w s, 56.4 ft s of 23d St, 28.4x100; 8th Av, w s, 141.1 ft n of 23d St, 18.11x75; 21st St, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 21st St, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 21st St, n s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 8th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 25x100; 19th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x91.11; 23d St, n s, 36 ft e from point equal distance from 9th and 10th Avs, runs n 117.6x e 24x s 117.6 to street x w 24 to beginning; 23d St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, s s, 528 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 23d St, n s, 550 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 21st St, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 21st St, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 24th St, s s, 72 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 10th Av, e s, 1.6 ft s from centre line of block between 21st and 22d Sts, runs e 60 x n 1.6 x e 40.2 x n 26.8x w 100 to avenue x s 26.2 to beginning; 20th St, s s, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; 8th Av, w s, (3-177,) 25x100; 8th Av, (3-743,) 26.9x100; 10th Av, (3-925,) 24.8x100; 23d St, (3-668,) n s, 50x98.9; 24th St, (3-668,) s s, 50x98.9; 19th St, (3-743,) n s, 16.8x11; 23d St, n s, 83 ft e from line equal distance between 9th and 10th Avs, runs n 117.6x e 83 x s 117.6 to street x w 83 to beginning; 23d St, n s, 106 ft e from line equal distance between 9th and 10th Avs, 117.6x23; 24th St, s s, 477.4 ft e of 10th Av, 14.8x80; 24th St, s s, 492.2 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, s s, 546 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, s s, 564 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x80; 24th St, s s, 152 ft w of 9th Av, 23x80; 8th Av, (3-743,) w s, 26.10 ft s of 20th St, s w s, 150 w of 8th Av, 25x91.11; 22d St, s s, 92.6 ft e of 9th Av, 21.6x98.9; 24th St, (3-695,) s s, 25x98.8; 24th St, (3-695,) 425 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.8; 24th St, (3-669,) s s, 25x98.8; 24th St, s s, 280 ft e of 10th Av, 25x80; 11th Av, (3-695,) e s, 24.8x75; 24th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.8; 8th Av, (3-746,) w s, 28.4x100; Laura M. Moore, widow of Clement C. Moore, to William Moore, Colorado Springs, Col.; Barrington Moore, 925 Park Av, and Benjamin Moore, 960 Park Av, heirs, all title, quitclaim, subject to leases, taxes, &c., April 28, 1917; attorneys, Van Vechten & Veeder.....$1

LOTS 38, 37, and part of 36, map of Villa Sites, Green, Owens & Gaillon, Throgs Neck, 111x150; Bernard C. Gallagher, trustee, to Mary McCoy et al, Green Av, Pennyfield, Bronx, 5-10 parts, mtg $200, June 13; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1

LOT 17, Block 62, map of Morris Park; Rebecca Shapiro to Harry Lichtman, 63 Bay 23d St, Brooklyn, mtg $900, June 9; attorney, P. Simon, 122 Broadway.....$1

NELSON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 174th St, runs n 50xe 58.1xe 58.1 to 174 St xn 50x80.11; Sam Minskoff to S. & L. Building Corporation, 452 East 178d St., mtg $5,500, April 6; attorneys, London & D., 55 Liberty St.$10

OVERING ST, e s, st n s of Lot 64, runs s 65.6 x e 94.11 x w 12 to Walker Av x n 88.2 x w 24.9, part of Lots 64 to 67, map of William Adee; Mary A. Howell to W. D. Howell Co., Inc., 1,541 Overing St, June 14; attorney, Mary A. Howell, 1,541 Overing St.....$100

POE PLACE, 2,571, w s, 26.10x119; Charles H. Cronin, exr., to Michael Maresca et al, 2,677 8th Av, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,425

POPLAR ST, 2,568, e s, 31.8x114x23.6x111.7; Morris Frank, referee, to Ella L. Martin, 601 West 185th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,600

PROSPECT AV, e s, 206.6 ft s of 165th St, runs n 55.10x e 99.4 to w s of Stebbins Av x s 58.11x w 115.10; Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to Congregation Help Glory of Israel, 1,040 Prospect Av, mtg $20,000, April 26; attorney, B. Kallenberg, 1,042 Prospect Av.....$33,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 330 ft n of 167th St, 22.9x54.6; John H. Kelly to Jane Kelly, 1,228 Prospect Av, ½ part, June 13; attorney, C. O. Austin, 2,806 3d Av.....$1

PROSPECT AV e s, 85 ft n of 185th St, 25x 94.6x25x95; John J. Wiegel to Joseph Ferrante, 2,440 Hoffman St, mtg $1,500, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TRATMAN ST, n w corner of Rowland Av, 95x22.7x90x22.8; Charlotta L. La Coste to Lavilla M. Murphy and another, 1,420 Williamsbridge Road, June 13; attorney, John Boyle, Jr., 2,806 3d Av.....$1

TRINITY AV, 1,031, w s, 50x128.3; Wilson-Bryant Co., Inc., to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 150th St, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

TRINITY AV, 1,031, w s, 50x123.8; Ralph R. Clark and another, heirs, to Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $10,000, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 1,931 ft e of 163d St, 72.10x100.4x72.11x132.9; Ester Bonow to Meyer M. Dantzig, 975 Union Av, mtg $63,-250, March 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, w s, 72.9 ft n of 166th St, 24.10x80; Richard Dickson to Samuel Vogel, 3,389 3d Av, mtg $5,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

133D ST, 749 East, n s, 16.8x100; Anna N. Patterson to Emilie Weyers, 2,070 Honeywell Av, mtg $5,400, June 13; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 149th St.....$100

133D ST, 749 East, n s, 16.8x100; Nathan Kaplan to Anna M. Patterson, 29 Clarkson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $5,400, May 2; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 149th St.....$1

161ST ST, n s, 135 ft w of Forest Av, 21x75; Wilson-Bryant Co., Inc., to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 150th St, mtg $6,350, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50, apartment north, eighth floor, of the Prasada; 50 Central Park West Corporation to Laura Weil, 2 West 89th St, extend lease 2 years, from Sept. 30, 1917; attorney, Arthur W. Weil, 170 Broadway.....$2,400

3D AV, s e corner of 13th St, 77x77, the land; Julien D. Durand, Midvale, N. J., to Frances K. Lipman, 611 West 127th St, executrix Julius Lipman et al., 21 years, from May 1, 1917, with renewal; attorney, Ferdinand I. Haber, 44 Cedar St.....$3,700

27TH ST, 306 to 312 East, two buildings, all; William Prager, individually et al., executors, to Harry Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$9,250

96TH ST, 119 and 121 East, all; Jacob Goodman to Daniel Amer, 111 East 96th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1917.....$4,400

146TH ST, 202 to 210 West; 146th St, 246 to 256 West; 144th St, 203 and 205 West, eight buildings, all; Cooper Realty Co. to H. M. Realty Co., 34 East 125th St, 5 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Eugene Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St.....$32,600

148TH ST, 302 and 304 West, two buildings, all; William Prager, individually et al., executors, to Harry Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, 3 years, from April 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$2,700

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,038 to 1,042, part of basement for school; Congregation Help Glory of Israel to Ignatz Newman, 858 Cauldwell Av, 1 year, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Ignatz Newman, 858 Cauldwell Av. 25 per cent. income of party of second part

New York's Greatest Bungalow Colony

Just a Few Bungalows to Rent for

$150 per SEASON

Also a few that can be rented by the month from

$50 a month and up

FULLY FURNISHED.

Within easy commuting distance from Park Row.

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318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated; BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated; all ready to occupy. Now Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

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TAPESTRY BRICK

Colonial house at Larchmont, situated in the most beautiful, restricted section; 5 minutes' walk from Larchmont Harbor; 5 minutes' walk from N. Y. N. H. Railroad station; 2 baths on second floor; maid's room and bath on third floor; 4 bedrooms; balcony; parquet floor; lot 75x127. Beautiful view; every modern improvement; house just completed. Builder wishes to sell direct on easy terms. Box 232, Larchmont, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR.

One of the best properties in the Manor, offered for rent, furnished, for season. Large house, garage for 2 cars, greenhouse, large vegetable and flower garden, all planted; gardener furnished; about 3 acres; one block from water. Seen by appointment. T. J. S. Flint, 7 East 42nd St.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco, Greenwich.

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Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. White Plains, N. Y.

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New 6-Room House, $3150

$350 cash, $15 monthly, rare bargain, cheaper than renting, beautiful home, all latest improvements, fine garden. Very select location, Lynbrook, L. I. Only 5 blocks from depot, 30 minutes from Broadway, New York City, 10 minutes ride from Long Beach; excellent bathing, fishing; ideal commuter's home; very pretty, exceptionally healthful section. Laurence Aldershelm, 23 West 31st Street. 'phone Madison 3141.

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FOR SALE

A 2,000 ACRE GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK RANCH

in Roseau Co., Minn., 40 miles west of the Red River of the North, and fifteen miles from the Canadian boundary, and twelve miles N. W. of Greenbush, on the Great Northern Railway.

The land is rich, level prairie land, where tractors can be used to advantage; 200 acres in timothy, and 400 acres in cultivated fields. The farm can carry a large number of cattle and sheep; well improved with ten good buildings. Farm partly fenced; good wells and good water, good markets. Owner will sell crop seeded in this spring, also all horses, cattle, sheep and machinery. This farm will make a fine paying farm for a man or syndicate that has capital to stock it. A real bargain. Owner a non-resident, and must sell for personal reasons. Price $40.00 per acre. Terms on request. Inspection invited and full description sent on request. This is a real bargain and a good investment. Land in this locality increases yearly in value. Deal direct with owner; no commissions.

O. R. ZIPF, JR.,
Zipf Ranch, Haug, Minn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

TO RENT FURNISHED

Near Godney Farm Hotel WHITE PLAINS

Owner offers for balance of season estate of 5 acres or more. House, 6 master bedrooms, 2 master baths; garage. The charm of this place lies in its park-like grounds with its big trees, lawns and gardens. For Sunday appointment phone 2680 White Plains.

GRIFFEN PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 EAST 41ST STREET, CITY.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS

at 214-216 West 14th Street, each 50x114. New, fireproof, 100% sprinklered; concrete structure; elevator service; possession at once.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL,
214-216 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LORINGTON

2228 LORING PLACE.

Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.

4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

528 Riverside Drive,

OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING

14 story; in this exclusive section; managed by owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

815 PARK AVE.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 75TH ST.

6,7,8 ROOMS 3 Baths

$2,500 to $3,600

Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Rhinelander 7847.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO
20 EAST 69TH ST.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A—640 Madison Ave.,

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. Cor. 59th

6 to 9 Large Rooms, $900 to $1,900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $85 to $100.

Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

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ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY.
Real Estate Broker.
Appraiser and Auctioneer.
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"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

8th Av. corner, 70x100.
18th St., 7th and 8th Av., 60x98.9.
23d St., 7th and 8th Av., 50x98.9.
25th St., 7th and 8th Av., 80x98.9.
Price low, terms easy; immediate possession. A. M. Cuthbert Real Estate Co., 254 W. 23d St., Tel. 1276 Chelsea.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electric, &c.; fireplace, beamed ceilings and panelled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn flowers, hedge, &c.; one block from water. Seen by appointment. T. J. S. Flint, 7 East 42nd St.

Old homestead, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road, in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms or in retail family wanting such a place. Write for further information. Hocker, Box 297 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE AT LYNBROOK.—Wonderful bargain in Dutch Colonial cottage, with garage, just completed; seven rooms and bath, electric lights, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, cement porch and sidewalks; near school and station; could not now be built for the asking price of $4,500. Dalsten, Spencer Av., Lynbrook.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivating vegetables and flowers, near water and station, complete for $1,500, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 277 Times Downtown.

$15 lots, (in plots of 5 lots each,) cleared or wooded land, high location; near depot and water; bargain for honest investment; good title; only $1 down and 50c. weekly. Call for free railroad tickets. B Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT. — Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular.

JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Cozy little home, with 2 acres of fine, tillable farm land for $1,450 on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation; near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire (B) Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Hempstead residence, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell, exchange. Rooms 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortland 2740.

Attractive shore front bungalow; 7 rooms; improvements; fully furnished; garage; $6,000. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 10 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

New, ideal home, large plot, 7,500 square feet; 7 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, large return veranda, hardwood floors, steam heat, tiled bath, gas range, open fireplace, sewer, water, gas, electricity; fine shade trees; 4 minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; 30 minutes to New York; refined, restricted surroundings; best suburb in the State; price $5,300; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; fine view. Owner, on balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Dumont, N. J., (Box 96.)—Six-room house, all improvements, large grounds, fruit; cash $500, balance rent; bargain; investigate.

Beautiful modern house, in pink of condition, best location in Westfield, $7,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., 35 Wolworth Building.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

COUNTRY HOME, OVERLOOKING HUDSON, for sale or lease, because of death of owner; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, garage with chauffeur's room; price $20,000; rental $1,800. Spuyten Duyvil, West 231st St. Telephone Kingsbridge 183.

FARMS.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

BUY A FARM!—It's just the time of the year. Crops are in the ground. Several cheap. Mountain farms, well located. "State Wants." Hawley & Locke, Springfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Rent, 3,500 square feet light, dry basement, $50; fireproof, 8-12-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

Office room of 610 sq. feet to sublet on third floor, Vanderbilt Av. building, 51 East 42d St. Lewis.

Desk, $7.50; office, $15; facing street; modern Bronx building. Phone 9671 Melrose.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

Rent.—Richfield Conn., 1,200 feet elevation; large house, 3 baths, 5 master's bedrooms, electric light; splendid garden all planted; garage; sublet for extraordinary low rent, immediate possession, until Oct. 1. H. W., 148 West 72d St. Columbus 3072.

Out of Town—Furnished.

To let, furnished, very comfortable old-fashioned house, all modern improvements, near station and trolley; will rent reasonable for season or longer. Apply owner, S. J. Burke, 101 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Comfortable furnished country home, Riverdale-on-Hudson, suitable large family or group; moderate rental. Telephone Kingsbridge 123; Hackett.

Westchester County.

For rent, at White Plains, furnished residence, eight rooms and bath; gas and electric light; sleeping porch; garage and large garden; quiet residential street, with beautiful view, near trolley; terms $115 a month with garage, $100 a month without garage; references required; will rent for July and August. Apply R. P. Ray, 189 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Telephone 540 White Plains.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

Country home, furnished, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; all improvements; sleeping porch; large shady lawn; garage; high, desirable location; near station; ½ hour Grand Central; moderate Summer rental. Mulliken, 218 Cliff Av., Pelham. Telephone.

Larchmont.—Handsomely furnished, attractive house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; stucco; garage; garden planted; 2 minutes from station; 35 minutes Grand Central. Larchmont 658. 133 Larchmont Av.

New house, beautifully furnished; four master bedrooms, with three baths; sleeping porch and garage; rent from July 1 to Oct. 1. Phone White Plains 2349. P 108 Times.

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Shoreham, Long Island.—Large cottage, broad piazza, shaded grounds; six master's bedrooms, servants' rooms; two hours' ride to the most charming seaside village in America; $600. Bungalow, six rooms and bath, same location, $300. Answer Prospect 3150, or J. Melville, Agent, Shoreham, L. I.

AT CEDARHURST, L. I.—To sublet for season at reasonable rental, attractive house, four master's, three maids' rooms, three baths, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, gas range, electric light, garage; can be seen any time. Apply Robohm Cottage, Walter Lane, off Washington Av.

BUNGALOW (brand new) on salt water front, furnished; seven rooms, modern plumbing, electric light, garage, and planted garden; bathing, boating, and fishing at your door; $300 for season. Apply W. D. Thompson, Grand Central Av., Amityville.

Rockaway Park, 41, Beach 112.—New house, 10 rooms, half block from ocean, five blocks from station, fully furnished; rent reasonable. Naughton Realty Co., 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

New, beautiful, Moorish bungalows, Long Island; one hour out; screened porch; fine vegetable garden; nine rooms; modern; piney woods; near beach. Phone Riverside 4923.

Furnished house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, screened porch, garden, small garage, either for Summer or to May 1. 303 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I. M. A. Schroeder.

Edgemere.—Beautiful, completely furnished home; directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Shuman. 19 West 46th St.

New York State.

Attractively furnished ten-room house; large veranda; three minutes' walk from Sunningdale Country Club; reasonable rent for July until after Labor Day. Brown, 348 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For sale or to rent—An eleven-room house for season or by the month at Old Forge, N. Y.; all modern conveniences. Address J. E. Radell, P. O. Box 18, Oriskany, N. Y.

New farm cottage to rent for 7 rooms, completely furnished, high, dry location; milk, butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables supplied from our own farm. Bartke, Catskill.

New Jersey.

To let for the season, 7-room furnished house at Westfield; modern conveniences; large grounds; garage for two cars; poultry house; fruit trees, berry bushes; vegetable garden all planted; 19 minutes from station; price $500. R. L. Broome, Westfield, N. J., or New York. Phone 4874 Gramercy.

For rent, reasonable, comfortable 12-room house; eight sleeping rooms; on ocean; Point Pleasant, N. J. For details address Ferdinand Gutmann & Co., 134 West 29th St., or apply A. O. S. Havens, Real Estate, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Charming seven-room bungalow; bath, gas, two screened porches; five minutes Sandy Hook Arcade; piano; moderate; ocean prospect. M. W. Vandercook, Leonardo, Monmouth County, N. J.

Greenwood Lake.—Four to nine room bungalows

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

97TH. 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms, running water, bath; select residence; $4.50-$6.

76TH. 102 WEST.—Attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; private family; $5. Wheeler.

76TH. 84 WEST.—Artistic suite, with bath and telephone; maid service; near park.

76TH. 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4568.

76TH. 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH. 125 WEST.—Large back parlor with private bath; also hall room.

77TH. 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed private house; individual baths; phone; references.

77TH. 313 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with and without private bath; Summer rates; $3 to $10; references.

77TH. 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH. 112 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select; private house.

78TH. 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; refined home; electricity; phone.

78TH. 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH. 221 WEST.—Front parlor, large room; both private baths, lavatory; single; electricity.

78TH. (near Broadway.)—Airy outside room for two young men. Schuyler 8182.

79TH. 132 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; reasonable.

80TH. 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; medium rooms; reference.

80TH. 108 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private bath; attractive prices to nice people.

81ST. 265 WEST. (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 5th floor.

81ST. 251 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST. 169 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; small rooms; references; apartment, Jacobsen.

82D. 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D. 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D. 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well furnished rooms; large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

82D. 8 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

82D. 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, private baths; near park.

83D. 68 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH. 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath; continuous hot water; other rooms; electricity.

84TH. 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

84TH. 29 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; scrupulously clean apartment; $3.50. Oaks.

85TH. 20 WEST. — Attractive rooms; all conveniences; elevator; fine location; reasonable. Beach.

85TH. 136 WEST. — Attractive large room; electricity, telephone, private bath; also back parlor.

85TH. 106 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

85TH. (Near Broadway.)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

85TH. 200 WEST. (Apt. 17.)—Attractive outside suite; also single room; moderate.

86TH ST., 533 West End Av.—Attractive large room; private bath, electricity; subway, elevated; references.

86TH. 338 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH. 164 WEST.—Large rooms, separate, together, or whole floors, with bath.

86TH. (549 West End Av.)—Large, front room; running water, electric light; $7.

87TH. 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; kitchenette, maid service, elevator. Kennedy.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, small room; gentleman; private family; references.

91ST. 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST. 95 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath, electricity; medium Summer rates.

93D. 259 WEST.—New house, beautifully furnished, large and small rooms, every improvement.

93D. 263 WEST.—Large room; private washrooms; bath; every convenience. 8091 Riverside.

96TH. 250 WEST.—Very attractive, cool suite, consisting of large parlor, living room; sleeping room adjoining. Apt. 2, North.

96TH. 251 WEST.—Front suite and bath; high-class elevator apartment. Cowan.

96TH. 301 WEST. (Overlooking Hudson.)—Large, attractive room; electricity. Riverside 1596.

97TH. 315 WEST. (Corner Riverside Drive.)—One or two connecting rooms, attractively furnished, overlooking Hudson, $7. Riverside 2493. Apartment 82.

99TH. 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed rooms, facing Broadway, accommodating one, two, opposite bath; 6th floor. Bolich, 7711 Riverside.

100TH. 258 WEST.—One large room and bath; one hall room.

105TH. 166 WEST.—Comfortable, light single, double rooms; running water, telephone; meals.

109TH. 301 WEST. (6B.)—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; private family; lavatory; kitchen privileges.

100TH. 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

112TH. 530 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; quiet, well-kept apartment; elevator. Lockwood.

113TH. 606 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, with running water; all conveniences. Apt. 5E.

113TH. 541 WEST.—Double, single rooms, 3 windows, adjoining bath; elevator. Hart.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH. (near Riverside, Columbia.)—Large front room. Telephone 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

117TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., (La Porte Hotel.)—Opposite Columbia University; delightful Summer location; 6 minutes from 42d St.; large or small rooms, single or en suite; private baths; $4 weekly up.

118TH. 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator building; $4; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

118TH. 417 WEST.

Cool front suite; excellent board. Sullivan.

121ST. 501 AND 519 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks, tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; southeastern corner, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12, $15 week; southern front, three windows, view of campus, suitable for two, $8; southern or eastern front, suitable for two, $7, $8; side, morning sun, suitable for two, $6; small, southern front, $4; $4.50; rear rooms, $3, $3.50; restful location in rooms for dancing week days and evenings; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: At 501, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 319, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8700.

128D. 348 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive large room; electricity; private house; low rates; easy reach Columbia. Phone 654 Morningside.

128D. 947 WEST. (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms, kitchen, $2.50-$5; elevator. Rose.

126TH. 56 WEST. — Beautiful second-floor front; refined household; hot water, phone, shower; Lennox subway; references exchanged; right rates.

127TH. 222 WEST.—Two cool, comfortable rooms, parlor floor; suitable for physician or dentist; all conveniences; reasonable.

138TH. 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms; furnished attractively; running water; phone; kitchen privileges.

139TH. 610 WEST.—Young married couple will rent to business man large or small room, overlooking Hudson; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Apt. 6 H.

140TH. 600 WEST.—One or two front rooms in quiet elevator apartment, corner of Broadway; references exchanged. Apartment 12.

140TH. 510 WEST. — Outside room; private family; cool. Apt. 55. Aud. 6588.

156TH. 553 WEST, "LAFAYETTE INN."—PLEASANT ROOMS, FINE PORCH, NEAR SUBWAY STATION; BUSINESS PEOPLE PREFERRED.

169TH. 709 WEST. (Apt. 45.)—Beautiful rooms, 2 large connecting; 1 single; overlooking Hudson.

BROADWAY. (corner 56th.) — Exceptional large outside rooms; newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apt. 8, The Rockingham.

CENTRAL PARK WEST. (66TH ST. COR.) Opposite Park, delightful corner room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355; (96th.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking park.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room for one or two ladies, kitchen privileges. Apt. 37. Call after 4.

COOL RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER.

97th; clean; outside. Josiun. 2493 River.

EXCELLENT southwest rooms, bath, also study-facing Park; rent separately. Riverside 2326.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. 106.—Three, four rooms independent housekeeping suite, facing Park. Carter.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, (near 157th St. subway.)—Large and small rooms, with river view; reasonable; private house. Stephan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th St.)—Attractive room; all home conveniences; gentleman. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; all conveniences. Meek, Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; kitchen; private bath. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 100th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

WEST END AV., (Convenient 86th St. Subway.)—Private home, apartment, accommodates 2, 3 gentlemen; large airy 2 room, bath suite; bountiful table; $180-$200 monthly. Schuyler 9808.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH ST.) New, elegantly furnished large back parlor bedroom, with kitchenette; also large room, private bath; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 412, (80th.)—Handsomely furnished corner apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience; immediate possession; sacrifice. Ferguson.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner of 86th.)—Large, second floor room, bath; medium room; breakfast optional; Summer rates. Schuyler 10017.

WEST END AV., 654, (Block to Subway.)—Exceptionally well furnished large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 548.—Room with private bath; also other rooms; references; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Modern bachelor accommodations; service; breakfast; reference. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END, 672.—Suite, private bath; large room, private bath. 9042 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park, $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, $6; double room, private bath, $10.

Brooklyn.

17TH ST., 54 EAST.

Single and double rooms; private family; references.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

CUMBERLAND ST., 315.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

GREENE AV., 145.—Large front alcove, suitable for two men; hot and cold water; bath; good board; reasonable.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park.—Gentlemen or business woman can rent beautiful room, bath, for season; private family, adults. F 123 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN just back from Europe wishes room with congenial family or will share apartment; references given. K 21 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL EXCELLENT CARS!

1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 LEXINGTON "LITTLE 6."
1914 CADILLAC TOURING.
1914 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1913 HUPMOBILE TOURING.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328

AN unusual opportunity is offered to buy a few high-grade used cars at reasonable prices; all late models, with electric self-starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

BABY PEUGEOT. LATEST IMPORTATION.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, like new.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "80" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD
F. I. A. T. "53" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70-80, latest importation.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 four-cylinder runabout; has been driven only 184 miles; was delivered new May 7.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

BUICK 1916 seven-passenger "d-55" touring; many extras, including traveling trunk; excellent condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3513.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring; exceptional condition; rare bargain for Saturday. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING CAR.
USED LESS THAN 6,000 MILES.
$1,375.

One of the handsomest cars ever offered for sale; has every possible equipment and is ready to be used with an expenditure of any kind; an inspection will be most convincing; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC—1916 TOURING.

Elegant 7-passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
STUTZ, 38 Lafayette St. Spec. classes for ladies.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CHANDLER '17 model, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; no dealers; owner leaving city. 111 West 88th St. Riverside 6133.

CHANDLER Model 17 touring car, splendid running condition, $850; other bargains. Concourse Motor Car Co., 2,400 Concourse.

CHEVROLET.—Late 1916 touring; electric lights, self-starter; fully equipped and guaranteed; price $275. 1,700 Broadway, sixth floor.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail roadster; cannot be told from new. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

COLE 1914 model, 4-40 touring car. This car is exceptionally good mechanical condition and equipped with good non-skid shoes, one extra; $525.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916 model 8-60 touring car, driven 5,000 miles; wire wheels; special paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK, BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Touring, equipped fully. Phone 3876 Beekman or 5139 Prospect., Price $450.

HUPMOBILE touring car, 1917 model, for sale; run about 1,200 miles; practically new; special painting; wire wheels; Goodyear cord tires; gray slip covers; reason for selling, have bought larger car; no dealers. M 836 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th St. Morningside 3960.

MARMON, late 1916, clubster, run 4,500 miles; condition new. Phone Columbus 9860.

MERCER RUNABOUT, MODEL R.
"VERY EXCEPTIONAL."

Mechanically O. K.; will show you 60 miles; four brand new shoes and two extras; electric starter and lights; very handsomely painted and ready to be used immediately; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1914 LIMOUSINE.
BODY BY HOLBROOKE.

Very exceptional in every way; beautifully painted, all good shoes, mechanically O. K.; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, Inc., 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1913, 5-passenger; electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $575. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

MERCER 1916, touring body, six-passenger, full equipment. M 240 Times Downtown.

OVERLAND 1916 4-cylinder touring; in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six 5-passenger phaeton; in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD, — A 2-38 Packard, 7-passenger touring, 1914; a good bargain for right party. Phone 6858 Forest Hills. 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, Long Island.

PACKARD 1914 38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels; slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, &c.; $850. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6"
135" touring car; runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 120 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

PACKARD 2-35, Touring, 7-passenger, 1915, excellent condition, like new; seen for demonstration any time. Phone Forest Hills 6858, 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-35, touring, run less than 7,000 miles, good condition, fully equipped, bargain. Telephone 2458 John or 643 Bronxville.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS '16 "1-85" Touring, 7-pass.
'16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass.
'15 "48" Touring, 5-pass.
'15 "2-35" Touring.

1915-1914 S. G. V.
1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass.
1914 Stutz Runabout.
ALSO 1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914, 6-48.
7-passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager; 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN chummy Dort Studebaker
Dodge Roadster Cadillac Touring
Chandler Roadster Buick Overland Touring
One Man Tops Bodies Top Envelopes
20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway, 5th floor.

SAXON 1916 six-cylinder touring car; has been driven only 3,400 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

S. G. V. 1915 model, best offer takes it; dealers invited. 312 West 118th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT—$900 BUYS 1916 five-passenger touring car; used less than 5,000 miles; runs and looks like new. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STUTZ, 1915, self-starter, wire wheels; sell $950; no dealers. 5,100 Broadway.

USED CARS.

1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard touring, Twin Six.
1916 Packard runabout, Twin Six.
1914, 38, Packard Berlin.
1914, 48, Packard limousine.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1916 Apperson 7-passenger touring.
1916 Cole 7-passenger touring.
Stevens-Duryea limousine.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., B'klyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

VELIE, 1916, 6 cylinder; bargain; used about 2,800 miles; bring your own mechanic for inspection. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; cost $4,500, condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

WINTON Light Six, 1915 model; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Handsome Cadillac limousine; month or season. Frankman, 129 West 90th. 8753 Riverside.

CADILLAC.—Handsome, large, airy limousine; monthly, season; moderate rate. Koch, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC touring; rent hour, day, month; owner drives; experienced. 1,021 5d Av.

PACKARD, sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Gotham Auto Co., 171 West 88th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD limousine; Westinghouse springs; recent model; owner drives; hourly, monthly. 5357 Columbus.

PACKARD Landaulet.—Private car; hour, trip; special shopping rate. Scanlon, 2855 Circle.

PACKARD seven-passenger; trip; monthly preferred. Gallo, 2,136 3d Av. Harlem 7595.

Automobile Garages.

GARAGE.—Two-story fireproof; no elevator; runway; space for 200 cars; $10 and up. 125th Street Garage, Inc., 213-223 East 125th St., (near 3d Av.) Harlem 1486.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles Wanted.

WE WANT A
SIGHT-SEEING AUTO

the bigger the better; not particular about looks, but car must be able to give good service as a station wagon; give name of car, capacity, year of make, and price. Z 321 Times Annex.

STUTZ, MERCER, &c.—Wanted, a fairly powerful roadster, such as a Stutz, Mercer, &c., to rent immediately for a month at a reasonable price; references for careful driving if desired. Reply, W. L. Culbert, Jr., 16 East 54th St., city.

STUTZ, MERCER, ROAMER, &c.—Highquality motor car, 5-passenger, for owner, apply Fox, 7th floor, 110 West 40th St.

Wanted.—Used 1917 Cadillac Cabriolet; state mileage and lowest cash price. CWC, D 345 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for cash, Stutz; Cadillac 1916, 1917 models only. A. W., Times Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY our AUTO course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909 Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 256 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; AUTO SCHOOL, also Ford. Booklet. 231 WEST 50TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced, own correspondent; moderate salary. S. Karansky, 5 Attorney St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—8 years' business experience; willing worker; $18. P 134 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, office worker wishes position; experienced. Miss H., 348 East 41st St.

GOVERNESS, visiting, English, good French linguist, knowing Spanish, desires position with family traveling Summer; references. Phone today, 2 to 7 P. M., Audubon 2250, Apt. 12G.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A traveled, cultivated woman, widow, without encumbrance, exceptional housekeeper and linguist, desires position; references exchanged. P 92 Times.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, with best references, wants position to small children. Address R. D., 33 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Reliable, wants day work. Address 126 West 135th St., care of Roberts.

SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT, college education, stenographer, bookkeeper, executive; experienced; excellent reference. T 862 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, experienced stenographer, correspondent; exceptional qualifications; $35 weekly. T 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; $8; good education. Mabel Gilman, 200 West 116th St., phone 1490 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER, vast experience, legal, &c., desires work evenings, Saturdays, Sundays. T 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, (17;) salary $8. Mabel Baer, 453 Tremont Av. Tremont 6265.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. — Businessman well educated, thoroughly trained, 35; expert accountant; able executive; long experience; highest recommendations. T 284 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 36, just returned, 20 years' general mechanical and business experience drafting, asbestos goods, in London, England; moderate salary for quick opening. Teope, 1,867 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Correspondent; college education, 7 years' experience, modern methods, controls, financial statements. Seinfeld, 167 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; seven years' experience; references. Leichter, 643 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; American; 13 years' experience; best references. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 4 years' experience; $25 per week. F. Morrise, 71 West 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; 12 years in 2 places; highly recommended. P 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; capable driving any make car. Mechanic, 9 West 119th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Middle aged; 17 years' experience; best recommendations. Schurbrock, 208 East 74th.

COLLEGE MAN, (20,) desires position; good general and technical tra'ning. K 2 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL POSITION DESIRED WITH FIRST-CLASS PUBLISHING HOUSE OR MAGAZINE; UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 32; AMERICAN, OF SCOTCH ANCESTRY, AND A WORKER; SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS NEWS EDITOR; NO CHARITY PROPOSITION CONSIDERED; NO CHEAP JOB WANTED. P 87 TIMES.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 20; commercial education; 2 years' business experience. K 9 Times.

JAPANESE COUPLE wish to secure position together; can do cooking, chamber work, and waiting on table. F 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—Position as solicitor, investigator, or specialty salesman in legitimate line; best references; eight years with last employer; am above drafting age. K 369 Times.

SALESMAN, accustomed to selling high-class specialties, desires light connection; proposition must be of high order and returns lucrative. S. B., 126 Times.

SECRETARYSHIP by late private secretary of American Minister, in Europe; very good linguist, typist, and reliable man. K 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, assistant bookkeeper, wide office experience, desires position. T 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ($20.) willing worker; 3 years' office experience; references. T 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, fair education, 4 years' business experience, seeks position, 9 to 4:30. K 30 Times.

YOUNG SPANIARD, commercial education, experienced, best references, desires position. P 136 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT wanted; experienced woman, 30 to 35 years of age, preferred; should also understand stenography and typewriting; experience in automobile sales business preferred; good salary; board inexpensive; climate much better than city. The Francis Motor Sales Co., Milford, N. Y.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern; state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. K 84 Times.

GREENHUT COMPANY
requires a
Thoroughly Experienced
SALESLADY
for their
Engraved Stationery Department.
Apply at Employment Office.

SALESMANAGER.—Smart and active woman to push sales in chains and toilet goods stands. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class and of experience, for retail shoe business; good position for able and industrious young lady. G 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; STATE SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. P 132 TIMES.

TEACHERS.—Touch typewriting, capable and experienced; day and evening; liberal salary; call Saturday evening. Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG woman to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary, $12 a week to start. D 357 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.
Business is already demanding trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies—the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to invested situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858; Broadway at 72d St.)

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OR THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED C. P. A. WANTED AS MANAGER OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE; SALARY, $5,000 AND PROSPECTS. Z 810 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, by firm of C. P. A.'s; must be of good habits and appearance; state age, experience, and salary. G 4 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, classified experience, for out-of-town newspaper; must be a hustler, who can produce; good salary and commission; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Address C. E., 204 Times Downtown.

AUTO MECHANIC on commercial truck; good pay, steady work. Knickerbocker Ice Co., 331 Park Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with insurance; reply by letter, stating experience, salary expected, &c. G 18 Times.

BUYER required immediately for motor accessory house; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience and salary required; familiarity with shipping an advantage; apply by letter only. Box Z 351 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; 8 years' experience; all make cars; 3 years' last place; excellent driver, mechanic; neat, sober; references; Packard, Cadillac preferred. Cavanagh, 511 West 130th St., 1780 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, single, desires position, with private party; good mechanic; careful driver; best reference, for the last six years. Swanson, Schuyler 6300, 147 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. H. Martin, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 5 years' experience; private or commercial; city, country; good horseman, Mooney, 393 Edgecombe Av., Audubon 7170.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Rodutt, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Sober, willing, experienced; private family; city, country; references. 250 West 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; first class references; city preferred. Green, 252 West 28th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) experienced, wishes position; any car; reference. Bernard, 42 West 139th.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, experienced; private or commercial; reference. Odnohr, 318 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; 8 years' experience; any car. Hugh, 46 West 96th.

CHEMICAL PLANT STAFF.

THE ENTIRE FACTORY ORGANIZATION THAT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS, HAS HANDLED THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A CANADIAN CHEMICAL PLANT EMPLOYING ONE THOUSAND WORKMEN AND ENGAGING IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ACIDS AND EXPLOSIVES IS, ON ACCOUNT OF DISCONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS HERE, ABOUT TO BECOME FREE TO FORM NEW CONNECTIONS.

THE ORGANIZATION CONSISTS OF THREE EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS, TECHNICALLY TRAINED, EACH OF WHOM HAS ACTED IN ROTATION AS OPERATING SUPERINTENDENT; A STAFF OF TWELVE TRAINED CHEMISTS, HEADED BY A CHIEF CHEMIST WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED CHEMICAL ENGINEER; A MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE AND WHOSE STAFF INCLUDES TOOLMASTERS, A MASTER MECHANIC, A CHIEF POWER ENGINEER, WITH FIRST-CLASS PAPERS; A DRAFTSMAN, A MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, A MILLWRIGHT FOREMAN, A FOREMAN CARPENTER, A FOREMAN LAGGERMER, A FOREMAN BLACKSMITH, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE CREWS; ALSO SIX EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT HEADS RATED AS SUPERVISORS, AND EXPERIENCED SULFURIC AND NITRIC ACID FOREMAN. COMPLETE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING CHIEF CLERK, COST ACCOUNTANT, CHIEF TIMEKEEPER, PAYMASTER, PURCHASING STOREKEEPER, CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS. NEW CONNECTIONS INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY WILL BE MADE AND THOSE INTERESTED IN SECURING DETAILS ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH A. PHILIP, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, DRUMMONDVILLE, P. Q., CANADA.

CLERK.—Young man about 18 or 19 years old wanted as clerk in a busy office for the Summer; high school or commercial school student especially desirable; must be accurate at figures and write a good hand; in reply state age, reference and salary desired; highest reference essential. F 196 Times.

CLERK over 35 for clerical position in large organization; hours 12:30 midnight to 8 A. M.; should have experience handling mail and be accustomed to different kinds of money; $15 a week; state age and experience. P 847 Times Annex.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN — Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, competent designers and detail draftsmen, between the ages 23-50, on jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable parts. Apply between 9-10; Room 2522, Woolworth Building, Colt Patent Firearms Co.

DRAFTSMAN

wanted—We require the services of a

OVER 250,000 NAMES NOW IN STATE CENSUS

Estimated That Half of Expected Total Will Have Registered in First Week.

BLANKS STILL IN TANGLE

Director Goodrich, with Albany's Permission, Is Now Having Them Printed in This City.

Weather conditions and an increase in the number of blanks added an impetus to the State military census yesterday, and it was estimated that 250,000 persons registered. It is estimated that at the end of the first week of registration today 1,500,000 will be registered, about one-half of the total estimated. There still remains a decided difference of opinion as to the reason for the shortage of blanks in this city. Director of Census E. P. Goodrich met the storm aroused by his declaration that it was the unwillingness of women to reveal their age and personal information to registrars near their homes that crowded places where no crowds had been looked for, and was partially responsible for the confusion over the distribution of blanks by saying that Miss Camilla Morgan, suffrage leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, had entirely misunderstood his meaning. He added that he wished to thank the women volunteer workers who have shown not only intelligence but enthusiasm and capacity for the work. The director did not say just what he had intended to convey.

The question of blanks was the subject of a discussion held in the morning between Mr. Goodrich and Captain G. G. Henry of the Adjutant General's office in charge of the State census. The Albany officials believe that the failure to supply sufficient blanks was not because of a shortage but because the city census officials had distributed the blanks under a system that failed to take into consideration that thousands would register in other than their home districts. It was pointed out by an Albany official that 25 per cent. more than the estimated number of blanks were delivered in this city on May 23. It is contended that had these blanks been distributed only in sufficient quantities to meet the first demands there would have been left a reserve to draw upon when it was seen how registration was going and where the greatest demands were to be made. Instead all the blanks were distributed and then there had to begin a system of borrowing, one place from another, which resulted in the tangle.

After the visit of Captain Henry it was still contended that there had been a real and not an apparent shortage of blanks, and it was said that 400,000 "female" blanks had been promised by Albany and these were to have arrived by yesterday morning. A man was stationed at the Grand Central Station all night, but the expected 400,000 failed to arrive. At 9 o'clock 40,000 blanks appeared. As soon as the matter was reported to Mr. Goodrich he got into communication with the State Census office in Albany and obtained permission to have the blanks printed in New York City. Two large printing plants, one in Manhattan and another in Brooklyn, were given contracts, and it was reported later that blanks were coming from the presses at the rate of 16,000 an hour.

In the language of one of those at work on registration the census is "lifting the crust" of life. All day long men called at 261 Broadway who wanted with the least publicity to lay bare some happening in their lives. Some of these callers were men who have changed their names without the sanction of the law, or who, for some reason, have given false ages or places of birth. A prominent lawyer, for an equally prominent young man was one of the earlier callers. His client has been maintaining a separate establishment under an assumed name. He registered under his own name from his own address only to find that the police had taken his assumed name in the preliminary census. In distress he consulted his lawyer and confessed. The lawyer pointed out that his client was legally registered under his own name and for him to register again under his assumed name would lead to investigation and possibly discovery.

Several callers have inquired as to the course to pursue in the registration of those mentally incapable of registering for themselves. In nearly every case the person mentally unbalanced was not in an institution, but kept at home. They were advised they could fill out the blanks and give their reasons for so doing. The confusion resulting from persons of military age who have registered and then gone to the County Clerk's office to claim exemption have been removed. Following the decision of the Attorney General regarding this phase of the law, Director Goodrich sent these instructions to registrars yesterday:

"I am in receipt of the following telegram from the State Director of Census: 'In view of the Attorney General's opinion, you are authorized to instruct all census agents when serving militia enrollment notices on males 15 to 45 to tell such persons that the notice printed on the back (quoting the law as to exemptions) may be disregarded.'" The question of who is exempt from State military duty will be left to a board to determine when such a person is called for actual service.

This announcement was sent out by The Chief School: Persons in the downtown district who desire to register in the State Military Census may do so in the rooms of The Chief School, 3 Beekman Street, corner Nassau, Room 230. There are plenty of blanks on hand and many registrars to insure a speedy registration. Persons may register from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. For women applications there are a number of female registrars in attendance.

It was estimated that the end of the first week of registration today will find nearly a million and a half persons registered. This is about half of the total estimated number here.

PARDONS 5,000 UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCES

President Says Return to Custody of Most of the Convicted Persons Would Serve No Good Purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Nearly 5,000 persons at liberty under suspended sentences imposed by Federal courts have received "full amnesty and pardon" from President Wilson in a proclamation carrying out the recently announced policy of extending clemency in such cases. Without the exercise of such clemency the persons affected would have been compelled, under a Supreme Court mandate, to return to custody tomorrow.

The proclamation, signed yesterday and made public today, points out that many of those under suspended sentences have been at liberty for long periods and have established themselves as valuable factors in their communities, so that their return to custody would serve no good purpose. The Supreme Court decision affecting them was delivered last December, the court holding unanimously that no Federal Judge has authority to suspend a sentence, but stating its mandate until June 15.

Although the clemency are extended by the proclamation in all cases where the sentences imposed were less than the period between the date of imposition and the present date, and in all cases where pleas or verdicts of guilty were entered prior to June 15, 1916, but no sentence passed. In all other cases of suspension a respite of six months is granted for investigation.

Referring to the Supreme Court's mandate annulling the practice of suspending sentences, the President says in his proclamation:

"The practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspensions, never having served any portion of the sentences duly authorized and required by the statutes. Many of these persons are leading blameless lives and have reestablished themselves in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and it is believed that the enforcement of the law at this late date would, in most instances be productive of no good result."

NORTHCLIFFE SEES LANSING

Also Visits Other Cabinet Members and Is to Call at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Lord Northcliffe, the new British Commissioner, called on Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, this morning, and together they visited Secretary Lansing. Arrangements were made for Lord Northcliffe to call at the White House soon.

After seeing Secretary Lansing Lord Northcliffe called on Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department; William Phillips, the Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce. When he arrived at the Department of Commerce, accompanied by Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the British Embassy, Secretary Redfield was receiving "his family," as he calls the newspaper men who cover the department. He presented them to Lord Northcliffe.

Mrs. Cartier Wins Final Decree.

A final decree of divorce for Mrs. Florence Carter from Louis Pierrie Cartier, broker, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy, who awarded the plaintiff $1,000 a month alimony unless the defendant's income fell below $3,000 a month. In this event he will have to pay only one-third of his income.

Made Counsel for Shipping Board.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Alfred Huger of Charleston, S. C., a lawyer, was appointed today admiralty counsel to the Federal Shipping Board. Chairman Denman in announcing the appointment said it was another instance of a man of large affairs putting aside personal interest to serve the Government.

EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN HELD

Continued from Page 1.

dress as the Hotel Brevoort, seemed completely upset. "I can't understand it at all," she said to a reporter, "for they (Berkman and Goldman) are fine and beautiful characters, and are hundreds of years ahead of their time."

A big crowd quickly gathered in front of the anarchist headquarters and the reserves from the East 126th Street Police Station were summoned to keep order.

Arrayed in Royal Purple.

Marshal McCarthy told the prisoners to get ready for a quick trip to the Federal Building. Miss Goldman asked if she could have time to put on a more presentable gown. Permission was given, and she disappeared upstairs, to return a few minutes later dressed in royal purple.

In the meantime the Marshals and the police were busy searching the room. All the papers of every kind were seized, including some of George Bernard Shaw's works. The Shaw books, however, were later ordered to be left on the shelves, together with other works not of an anarchistic character. The entire unmailed editions of Mother Earth and The Blast were seized.

The issue of The Blast on which the arrest of Berkman was based is, in the opinion of the Federal officials, one of the vilest things ever sent through the United States mails, for several hundred copies were mailed before the paper was brought to the attention of the authorities.

The outside cover to the issue shows an American carrying on his back a fat man in uniform, who is labelled "American militarism." Near by stands a Russian peasant. Russia asks the American who is carrying the man in uniform. "What's the idea" and the American answers, "Democracy," whereupon the Russian remarks, "Well, you know how I got mine."

The article for the writing of which Berkman was arrested is captioned "Registration."

It follows another article captioned "To the Youth of America," in which the men of the country are urged to refuse to go to war against Germany.

Berkman's Offending Article.

The article on registration, which is the one specifically referred to in the complaint, reads:

Registration is the first step of conscription.

The war shouters and their prostitute press, bent on snaring you into the army, tell you that registration has nothing to do with conscription.

They lie.

Without registration, conscription is impossible.

Conscription is the abdication of your rights as a citizen. Conscription is the cemetery where every vestige of your liberty is to be buried. Registration is its undertaker.

No man with red blood in his veins can be forced to fight against his will.

But you cannot successfully oppose conscription if you aprove of, or submit to, registration.

Every beginning is hard. But if the Government can induce you to register it will have little difficulty in putting over conscription.

By registering you wilfully supply the Government with the information it needs to make conscription effective.

Registration means placing in the hands of the authorities the despotic power of the machinery of passports which made darkest Russia what it was before the revolution.

There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of young men in this country who have never voted and who have never paid taxes, and who, legally speaking, have no official existence. Their registration means nothing short of suicide in a majority of cases.

Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment. Refusal to be conscripted may be punishable by death.

To register is to acknowledge the right of the Government to conscript.

The conscientious objector to human slaughter will neither register nor be conscripted.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Miss Goldman's Proclamation.

The article in Mother Earth, which is mentioned in the Barnitz complaint is quite long. That part which counsels defiance of the Selective Draft law reads:

The No-Conscription League has been formed for the purpose of encouraging conscientious objectors to affirm their liberty of conscience, and to translate their objection to human slaughter by refusing to participate in the killing of their fellowmen. The No-Conscription League is to be the voice of protest against war, and against the coercion of conscientious objectors to participate in the war. Our platform may be summarized as follows:

We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists, and opposed to all wars waged by capitalistic Governments.

We will fight for what we choose to fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs in its ante-social and anti-libertarian effects any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted.

The prisoners arrived at the Federal Building at 6:30. They were taken to the office of United States Marshal McCarthy, where they remained until Harry Weinberger, their lawyer, could be communicated with. It was 7 o'clock when Weinberger, who is a non-conscriptionist and often spoke at the same meetings with Miss Goldman, arrived.

Assistant United States District Attorneys John C. Knox and Harold A. Content informed the prisoners that United States Commissioners Hitchcock and Gilchrist had left for the day, and that, unless they insisted on being arraigned before a United States Judge, they would be arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Berkman and Miss Goldman had both denounced the Judges at a meeting held on the east side Thursday night, and they shook their heads in unison when Mr. Content offered them the chance of an immediate arraignment before a Judge.

Will Demand Heavy Bail.

"We will go to the Tombs and be arraigned before a Commissioner in the morning," Miss Goldman said, after a whispered conference with Berkman.

A few minutes later a patrol wagon arrived at the Federal Building, and the prisoners were taken to the Tombs and locked up. They will be brought to the Federal Building this morning and arraigned at 10:30 o'clock. The Government will demand high bail in each case, it being rumored that the amount will be put at not less than $25,000 for each prisoner.

The Grand Jury does not meet again until Monday. The Goldman-Berkman case will be presented to that body as soon as it convenes, and it is believed the Government will ask for an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law. A conviction will carry a sentence of two years in the penetentiary and the Judge may also, in his discretion, impose fines as high as $10,000. The indictment, if returned, may also contain several counts, which would make possible a sentence in each case of six to ten years in prison.

It was also pointed out yesterday that neither Berkman nor Emma Goldman is a citizen of the United States, and that if convicted they may both be deported after their prison terms are served. The laws of the United States provide that where an alien has twice been convicted of crime in this country he may be deported, no matter how many years he has been in this country. Berkman served fourteen years for the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, and Miss Goldman has served a term of one year on Blackwell's Island for inciting others to riot.

Miss Goldman gave her age yesterday as 48 years. She said she was born in Russia, but as a young girl migrated to Prussia. She came to the United States in 1886. Berkman refused his pedigree, and sneeringly answered when asked his age that he was 250 years old. "Anarchist activities in this country are at an end," said a Federal official yesterday as the patrol wagon in which the prisoners were taken to the Tombs sped away from the Federal Building.

SOLDIERS FACE RIOTS IN SEIZING SLACKERS

Angry Audience Overwhelms Them at Anti-Draft Meeting—Women to Appeal to Mayor.

Rioting of thousands of persons at anti-conscription meetings last night marked the efforts of the police and soldiers to round up conscription slackers, giving to the draft situation the most sinister tinge it has taken in New York City. Nearly 200 men were detained at two meetings last night because they couldn't show registration cards. While the largest number—about 150—were detained at a meeting of the Socialists of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District at the New York Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, it was within and without Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, that the greatest trouble occurred.

Meanwhile at a meeting of the Women's League for the Repeal of Conscription, held in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, last night, it was announced that "the women of the east side" would gather in Rutgers Square at noon today and march to the City Hall to make an anti-conscription demonstration at 1 o'clock. The announcement was cheered wildly by the 2,000 persons who packed the hall. A woman speaker said, "We don't know what the police will do to us, we don't know what the soldiers will do, we don't know what the Magistrates will do, and we don't care. We are going to appeal to the Mayor."

Outside of the announcement of the City Hall protest, the meeting was mild. The speeches, which were delivered at length. Among the speakers were Miss Morgenstein, Miss Dixon, Miss Adele Suizer, Miss Weisbaum, Mrs. Clara Freeman, Mrs. Sarah Shapiro, Mrs. Cynthia W. Cohen, and Mrs. Mary McVicker.

The Arlington Hall meeting was rather tame, when it was noticed that soldiers, members of the Eighth Coast Artillery, were demanding cards of the men who were going out one by one or inpairs from the hall, which was crowded almost to suffocation. This attracted the comment of the speakers and more persons started to leave. About thirty men who couldn't show cards had been pushed into a side room, when as if by one impulse the audience started to leave. The fifty or more soldiers tried in vain to stem the tide. But they couldn't stop the 2,000 persons inside who hit the soldiers at the door in flying wedges and threw themselves outside, where 10,000 persons were gathered, hissing and cursing the soldiers.

A hundred patrolmen, under Inspector O'Brien, allowed the audience to go as the best solution of a problem growing momentarily more dangerous. The persons in the hall rushed to fire escapes and windows, but they were guarded until all went through the front doors, tumbling down the flight of stairs to the street door. A lane of policemen and home defense guards was formed to a side entrance, and twenty of the detained men were taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

In the meantime the situation about the hall grew worse. Seemingly without the proper leadership, the soldiers, most of whom were young, undertook to disperse a number of street meetings that were in progress. They broke up one gathering, only to have another form nearby. For self-protection they formed into a squad and marched up and down Second Avenue, while the crowd booed them.

"A hundred men would crowd upon the squad, when the soldiers would turn about and, drawing their bayonets, disperse the pursuers. The police appeared to regard the soldiers as somewhat overzealous and devoted themselves to trying to persuade the people to go home and let the matter rest. But the crowds would not go home. They were thoroughly roused to a feeling of resentment against the soldiers and the screams of infuriated women did much to fan the ugly spirit of the gatherings.

Lamented Goldman Arrest.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the People's Council for Democracy and Peace. The police had taken especial pains to avoid disorder, and there was a large number of detectives and police within the hall. A. R. Gold called the meeting to order and presented the Rev. Lindly Gordon of Sydney, Australia, who told how the conscription law was beaten in his country and how pained he was to find conscription in effect in "free America." Miss Rebecca Shelley, pacifist, declared that "our Conscription does not represent the will of the people."

Anna Levine spoke in Yiddish and lamented the arrest of Emma Goldman. She said the news would reach the pacifists of Russia and encourage them to greater efforts. There were yet other speakers when the rush for the doors started. Gordon tried to speak again and said that the volunteers raised in Australia had, in large part, entered the army because they were persecuted by "crazy crack-brained girls who sent them white feathers." Gold offered a resolution condemning conscription, which the crowd roared its approval of. Then the rush for the doors became so great that the official meeting was abandoned.

Outside the police had two automobiles with searchlights that played upon the crowd and seemed to help to awe the disorderly-inclined for a while, until the soldiers showed their bayonets. Then there was an angry rush which brought police sticks into play and resulted in many bruised heads and bloody noses.

Behind the patrol wagon as it moved to the East Fifth Street Station an angry crowd followed, and there was a small riot in front of the station house. The first man arraigned said he was below the age of 21. The second man said he had left his card at home. Then followed an argument over whether or not the law required a man to carry his card. Finally, Corporal Charles Cohen of the Eighth Coast Artillery charged that the man had said he had a card but wouldn't show it, and he was locked up. The Police Lieutenant had to rebuke some of the soldiers for loud talking in the station house and for smoking. Corporal Cohen said the soldiers had been sent to the hall at the command of Lieutenant Edgar of the Coast Artillery.

Of the twenty men taken to the East Fifth Street Station, the following had been locked up at midnight: Jacob L. Stepper, 224 East Eighteenth Street, an Austrian, in the United States ten years; William Nadel, 90 Second Avenue, a Russian, in this country eighteen years; Morris Rantel, age 31, of 111 Second Street; Isador Russ of 235 Sixth Street, and Benjamin Anapole, 24 years old, of 72 East Fourth Street. Anapole said he had registered in New Jersey and had not got his card. He was locked up anyhow.

Thirteen Under Suspicion.

Of the 150 detained at the New Star Casino meeting, all were finally released except seven. Morris Hillquit was speaking and saying he did not know whether he was speaking in a political or military campaign, when it was noised around the hall, which was crowded with 3,000 persons, that the place was surrounded by police and soldiers. In fact, besides 200 policemen, 50 members of the Eighth Coast Artillery under Corporal Levy were in and about the hall, besides a number of National Guardsmen in civilian clothes. The police were in charge of Inspector Morris.

The meeting became disorderly when it was found that slackers were to be rounded up and there was a general rush for the exits, all of which were barred except the front doors. All the men of evident conscription age were required to show their registration cards. As the men were lined up against the rear wall when they could not produce cards several women became hysterical and added to the disorder. One woman shouted, "I want my husband back" and precipitated a near-riot. One man who was detained had a wooden leg. The 150 men who were detained were taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau, where they were questioned.

At 1 o'clock this morning the seven men held were locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station. Six of them were charged with not having registration cards. They were David Ginsberg, 22 years old, 58 East 108d Street; Harry Barrelick, 22 years old, 67 East 107th Street; Samuel Valenafnoff, 27 years old, 25 East 105th Street; Jacob Uran, 29 years old, 50 Pike Street; Benjamin Deutchman, 72 East 101st Street, and Samuel Stick, 159 East Ninety-second Street.

They all said they had lost their cards or left them at home. None refused to register, and they will be arraigned in the Federal Court today. The seventh man was Robert Stecktor, 120 East 102d Street, who was charged by Sergeant Repstein of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, with insulting the uniform and ridiculing "The Star-Spangled Banner." He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court today on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Magistrate Murphy in the Men's Night Court last night held three men in $1,000 bail for examination Monday morning following their arrest at an open-air anti-conscription meeting at Second Avenue and Houston Street. Fred Fedatoff, 22 years old, of 77 St. Mark's Place, and Louis Errons, 33 years old of 60 East 124th Street, were charged by Patrolman Myers of the Automobile Searchlight Squad, with urging citizens to form a "Citizen's Militia" to prevent the police from interfering with anti-conscription meetings. Louis Weitz, 26 years old, of 109 East Eighty-eighth Street, was charged with waving a red flag at the meeting and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner.

QUESTION ASTOR CHEF.

Gentsch Denies That Cooks Were Discharged for Registering.

Otto Gentsch, chef of the Hotel Astor, visited the Federal Building yesterday, where he was asked to explain charges made against him by three former Italian cooks of the Astor, who had told the Federal authorities that Gentsch had discharged them because they had registered, as required under the provisions of the selective draft law. Gentsch denied the truth of the stories told by the Italians, and said that he discharged the men for remaining away for hours instead of a reasonable time. While he has a German name, he said that he was a Swiss and was pro-Ally in his sympathies.

The complainants in the case are Cesare Scarabelli, Giuseppe Salvatore, and Giacomo Giotti. The last named said that in addition to losing his job he was also fined half a day's pay by Gentsch. All three men said that they reported at the registration place before going to their work and that matters over which they had no control were responsible for their delay in reporting for work. The charges are now being investigated by the Department of Justice agents.

At the Hotel Astor it was said last night that Gentsch was innocent of any attempt to interfere with the working of the selective draft law. On the day before registration Gentsch, it was said, informed all of his subordinates of draft age that it was their duty to register, and asked them to arrange to register, so as not to disrupt the kitchen force any more than was absolutely necessary. The three Italians, it was said, remained away for hours. Gentsch is said to be one of the highest salaried chefs in the United States.

Fifty men of draft age, who had failed to register, were brought before United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday. In every instance the delinquent was penitent, and begged for permission to register. All were permitted to register. A young man from Arizona, who among those brought to the Marshal's office. He had registered by mail, and claimed exemption on the ground that he was the sole support of a wife and five children, four of the children under twelve years of age. He gave his age as 25 years. An investigation of the case was ordered, and it turned out that the young man had married a widow, and the children were hers by the first husband.

A youth who said that he was Leo W. Levin, 20 years old, an electrician, of 1,718 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to the workhouse for twenty days by Magistrate Fuchs in the West Farms Court yesterday for baiting soldiers. Three privates who were listening to outdoor speakers at Washington and Tremont Avenues on Thursday night alleged that Levin remarked loudly that soldiers and sailors were "bums" and that enlistment really meant imprisonment. The soldiers took him to custody, and in addition one of the soldiers, Richard O'Gorman of the Eighth Coast Defense command, lodged the complaint against Levin.

"I shall not tolerate interference with men who are offering up their lives in defense of the country," said Magistrate Fuchs.

Leo D. Crump and Edward Brown, Southern negroes employed on farms at Baiting Hollow, L. I., who failed to register, were turned over to the United States Marshal in Brooklyn yesterday. Both are 22 years old and as a reason for not registering they said that they were afraid to go to war.

YOUNG ANSWERS W. T. BULL.

Banker Says Estate Has Been Made to Produce Income of $12,000 a Year

George W. Young, whose removal as sole surviving executor under the will of Dr. William T. Bull has been asked by the decedent's son, William T. Bull, on the ground that he has refused to account and has mismanaged the estate, made a statement yesterday declaring that his account is ready for filing. He said that when he took charge of Dr. Bull's estate the income was insufficient to pay the taxes, and he was compelled to get an order to charge the taxes against the body of the estate. He said he had changed a deficit to a net income of something more than $12,000 a year and had made no investment of the estate funds except to improve certain realty in West Thirty-fifth Street under a court order.

Mr. Young said that Dr. Bull's son has been trying to induce the executor to turnover to him part of the estate, which the will authorizes him to do, but he believes that Dr. Bull's wish was that this should be done only in the event that it would assist his son in starting a business or professional career. Mr. Young adds that the boy has made no effort to do either.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Black leather folding wallet containing money and papers between John Street and 26th Street and Broadway, off 4th Avenue; liberal reward for information or return. A. O. Kaplin, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 836.

LOST—In New Amsterdam Theatre, Tuesday night, a lady's platinum diamond filigree medallion bracelet, size of silver dollar; contains about fifty small diamonds; liberal reward. C. F. Zittel, 224 West 47th St.

LOST—Lady's platinum diamond filigree medallion breast pin, size of silver dollar; contains about 50 small diamonds, in New Amsterdam Theatre, Tuesday night; liberal reward. C. F. Zittel, 224 West 47th St.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet hand bag, containing valuables, on west-bound car, 42d Street Ferry, 9 A. M. boat, Thursday morning, June 14, 1917. Liberal reward offered. Apply T. Cheyne, 123 West 44th Street.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Fulton subway and Jersey Central, small gold monogrammed watch on fleur-de-lis pin; liberal reward. Apt. 62, 130 Claremont Av., city.

LOST.—Monday, a gentleman's gold watch fob, cut initial design, C. B. M.; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Finder please return to McKay, 1,095 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated, one steel gauge marked R. 231, P. M. & T. Corp. Kindly return to Princeton Machine and Tool Corporation, 138 Prince St.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Friday, June 15, veil pin of small pearls and diamonds, platinum mounting; finder please return to 128 East 35th. Telephone 1959 Murray Hill; reward.

LOST—Oval carbuncle ring, oak leaf setting, at Reard's, 424 St.; inscription "Mother to Frances, 1825"; reward. Z 326 Times Annex.

LOST—Grand Central, lower level, ladies' room, heart-shaped brooch, platinum, pearls, diamond chips. G. G., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

LOST—At the Macdougal Alley Festa, Tuesday evening, a small gold mesh purse. Suitable reward for return to owner, 28 East 64th St., city.

LOST—On 33d St. subway station, pair of gold earrings with small diamond in centre; valued as a keepsake; reward. Mrs. L. Edwards, 113 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire brooch on northbound 5th Av. bus Monday morning; suitable reward if returned to Marion White, Hotel Savoy.

LOST — Diamond and sapphire brooch on northbound 5th Av. bus, Monday morning. Suitable reward if returned to Marion White, Hotel Savoy.

LOST.—Antique gold sword pin with scabbard between Hotel Ansonia, 72d to 71st, and West End Avenue; reward. Apply Hotel St. Andrew.

LOST.—Coral cameo brooch, between 120th and 96th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; liberal reward. A. Madden, 414 West 120th.

LOST—Lady's diamond horseshoe; liberal reward, no questions asked. J. Hellner, 250 West 104th.

LOST—June 14, Brooklyn, 4 $50 bills; owner will state places traversed; reward $50. Driesler, 153 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, vicinity Riverside Drive, 116th-119th Streets; reward. Telephone 6047 Morningside.

LOST.—Diamond pony with ruby eye; Thursday, June 14, P. M.; liberal reward. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

LOST.—Wednesday; gold fob with monogram G. W., keepsake; reward. Weller, 1,037 Ogden Avenue, Bronx.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum; liberal reward. Apt. 5A, 533 W. 112th.

$50 REWARD for diamond and onyx bar pin, lost on Tuesday. Walter D. Tusten, 681 5th Av.

LOST—Gold breastpin, moonstone setting, valued as keepsake; reward. 461 West 22d.

LOST.—Citizen papers, kindly return. Jacob Gants, 68 Lenox Avenue; reward $10.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A white curly toy French poodle, female, in New York City, on 5th Street, between Avenue A and 1st Avenue; liberal reward offered. Telephone 478 Greenpoint. 126 Eckford Street, Brooklyn.

LOST—White French poodle, male, Wednesday, Amsterdam Av., 79th-86th Sts.; hair clipped; answers to the name of "Fluffy"; reward. Westerberg, 177 West 79th St.

LOST—Red chow dog, near East 86th Street. Finder please return to Walter Damrosch, 146 East 61st Street. No questions asked. Reward.

LOST—Airedale, male, around 86th and West End Av.; answers to name "Doc"; reward. G. F. Cooper, 782 West End Av.

LOST—One large Angora cat, named Tommy; limps a little. Finder return to 8 West 118th St.; reward.

TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street near Washington Sq. Sth.
Luncheon, 35c; Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Sunday dinner, 6-8:30, 75c. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33d). Lunch 45c
Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, Hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 26 West 56th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 20. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 60c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte.
"The Place Where You Love to Linger."

The OAK ROOM 56 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. Corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. (Services in the New Chapel.
11—Pastor's 22d Anniversary, "THANKING GOD AND TAKING COURAGE."
8—"HOT-WEATHER RELIGION."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers.
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday School, 9:30. Dr. HERBERT DUTTON, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR.
Preaching by JOHN HENRY TROY From the National Bible Institute.
11 A. M.—"Christ, the Teacher."
8 P. M.—"Will the Church Pass Through the Great Tribulation?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH. Rev. A. RAY PETTIT, Pastor.
Rev. James B. Bruce, Acting Pastor, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Real Life."
8 P. M., "Consider Christ."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
8 P. M.—"Man's Communication with the Spirit World."

NO SUNDAY MORNING service in church or meetings in parish house as congregation and allied organizations will attend Rev. "Billy" Sunday's Tabernacle.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"THE BREATH OF LIFE."
8 P. M.—"OUR DUTY IN TIME OF WAR."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 213 West 57th Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Pastor. Preaches.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—"A Good Fighter."
7 P. M.—"Altogether Service."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A.M. & 8 P.M. Wednesdays 8 P.M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.
11 A. M.—"What the Church Has Lost, and Why."
8 P. M.—"A Detective Story."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Derailed Forces." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings, 8:15, Park Avenue Hotel. Sunday evening, 8:15, service at 201 West 87th St., Dr. Gayer officiating.
DRAMATIC READING BY Ruth Helen Davis, 3:30 Sunday, Hotel Astor. Tickets $1.00.
BENEFIT WAR ORPHAN FUND.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St.
MID-WEEK MEETING
June 20, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Art and Ethics of the Motion Picture Theatre."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor. "The Voice of the Eternal."
8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. "The Right Frontage in Life."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. This Church will be closed Morning and Evening to co-operate with the William A. Sunday services at the Tabernacle, Broadway and 188th St. 9:30 A. M., MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.

TRUMPETERS IN THE STREETS and naval squad, 8 P. M., Grace Meth. E. Church, W. 104th, near Columbus. Dr. Reisner, "Jonah's Obey."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Union Meeting.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Paula Verdu.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15. Subject, "Basic Principles Underlying All Spiritual Healing."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject, "The Thrill of Living." Do you find life flat, stale, and unprofitable? What is the matter? Miss Harbeson will sing a new song by Mrs. Wm. Thompson. Interviews, classes, Saturday and Monday afternoons and evenings. 120 West 57th St.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP. Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Silent Meeting 10:45. Regular Service 11:15 A. M. Subject, "THE WAR, ITS CAUSE, AND CURE," by Special Request. Extra Seats Will Be Provided.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. "CHRISTIAN HEALING." Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker.
11 A. M.—"Within the Law."
8 P. M.—"The Superconscious Mind."

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. Rev. JULIAN K. SM